The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,384 New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, MAY 25, 1885.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY 1885.
M. Sutlej	4194	800	A. H. Johnson	26th May.
L. Venetia	2726	500	A. R. Daniell	2nd June.
— Gwalior	2733	500	P. Harris	9th ,,
L. Teheran	2938	400	W. J. Nantes	16th ,,
M. Bokhara	2914	500	H. Weigheil	2.rd ,,
L. Clyde	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	30th ,,
— Nizam	2726	500	W. J. Webber	7th July.
L. Ballarat	4737	900	F. S. Tomlin	14th ,,
M. Surat	3142	550	C. R. Edwards	21st ,,
L. Indus	3162	6.0	W. E. Breeze	28th ,,
— Assam	3038	500	S. F. Cole	4th Aug.
L. Rome	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	11th ,,
M. Malwa	2999	500	G. W. Atkinson	18th ,,
L. Carthage	5013	1000	G. N. Hector	25th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change Vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
RAVENNA	3372	700	E. Stewart	29th May.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	E. G. Stead	12th June
MIRZAPORE	38.7	600	R. Harvey	26th June
NEPAUL	3538	600	J. T. Alderton	10th July

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, May 12, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *via* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *via* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—
First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co

Bombay, March 26, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ANCONA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 350, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGES, to the extent allowed in the handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
CHINA	5,000	850	1st June 1885
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st July ,,
MANILLA	4,000	600	1st Augt. ,,

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and their Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London *via* Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 1, 1885.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1885.
AMPHITRITE(new)	C. Lazzarich	4,500	60	2nd June
TITANIA	G. Doncich	4,000	600	2nd July
BERENICE	C.B. Verona	3,500	550	2-4 Aug.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 15.

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1885.
BERENICE	C. B. Verona	3,500	550	29th May.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1885.
CALIPSO	P. Morea	2,000	350	26th May.
MELPOMENE	L. Lemenich	4,000	450	3rd June.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To TRIESTE ..... Rs. 150 } wines extra
,, ,, ... ,, 300 }

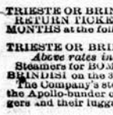
No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, May 18, 1885.

CITY LINE.



THE first class-steamer CITY of VENICE, 3,207 tons, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL, 26th May. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth cabins, baths, punkhas, &c., with every comfort for passengers.

This vessel is well known as a favourite passenger ship both from Calcutta and Bombay, and has very superior accommodation for a large number of first-class passengers. No others taken.

For further particulars, apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th May, 1885.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	1885.
s.s. BELGRAVIA	5000	1000	G. C. Boothby	30th May.
s.s. NUBIA	3557	480	Capt. Knox	6th June.
s.s. CALIFORNIA	3416	481	W. S. Young	20th ,,
s.s. VICTORIA	3557	480	Wm. Russell	25th July.
s.s. ASIA	3559	480	John Craig	3rd August.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* Passengers, an agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 4th April, 1885. Agents.

HAVE A LOOK

AT OUR SILVER LEVER WATCH at Rs. 35 before buying, and you will give it the preference before any other.

The Watch as it is now, is the result of 20 years experience in the Indian watch trade, and we guarantee it to be the most perfect watch ever offered to the public for such a small outlay.

Being the manufacturers ourselves, the buyer obtains the watch from first hand. This explains its cheapness.

The Watches are of medium size in heavy engine turned silver cases, either hunting or half hunting. Guarantee 3 years.

To be obtained only direct from our firms at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secunderabad.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED) intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 29th May 1885, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,040 tons, on arrival of the English mail calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,942 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 27th May, at 4 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd May, 1885. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

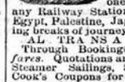
PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by ALL TRANS A. D. ANY LINE OF STEAMER.

Through Bookings to London *at the lowest possible rates*. Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 4, post free.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY : RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA : 10½, Old Court House Street.

N. B.—Send for pamphlet of Special sixty-days' trip to Australia starting June 10.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,



BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANTIDOLORICON

A CURE FOR HEAD-ACHE, NEURALGIA SCIATICA, RHEUMATISM, &c.

BEING solid in form, it is simple and cleanly in application, and affords great relief by being gently rubbed over the painful part.—Cash Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

SPECTACLES
OF THE FINEST REAL BRAZILIAN PEBBLE,
CONCAVE OR CONVEX.

	Rs. a.
Mounted in Gold Frames, Single Pin, per pair	20 0
,, ,, Turn Pin, ,,	24 0
,, ,, Curl side for Riding, &c. ,,	10 8
Mounted in Blued Steel Frames, Single and Turn Pin ,,	6 0
Mounted in Neat Aluminium Frames, Curl side for Riding ,,	6 0

EYE-GLASSES
OF THE FINEST REAL BRAZILIAN PEBBLE.

	Rs. a.
Single with roughed Rim, and hole for Cord ..... each	3 0
,, ,, ,, Deeply Concave ..... ,,	4 8
Double (Spring Folders), Mounted in Gold Frames ..... per pair	20 0
Double (Spring Folders), Mounted in Tortoiseshell with gilt Steel Spring ,,	7 0

SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES,
WITH LENSES OF THE PUREST GLASS.

	Rs. a.
Cataract Spectacles in Blued Steel Frames ..... per pair	6 0
Single Eye-Glasses, with roughed Rim and hole for Cord ..... each	1 8
Double Eye-Glasses (French Folders or (Prince Nez) Frameless with Steel Spring ..... per pair	

EYE PRESERVERS,
BLUE, GREEN, NEUTRAL AND SMOKED.

	Rs. a.
Plain Spectacle Shape, Mounted in best Blued Steel Frames ..... per pair	2 8
Spoon Shape, in Blued Steel Frames ..... ,,	3 8
orse-shoe Shape, in Gold Frames ..... Single Pin ,,	30 0
,, ,, ,, Turn Pin ,,	34 0
,, ,, Blued Steel Frames ,,	5 8
Goggles with fine Wire Gauze sides, Velvet Border and Elastic Head Band ..... ,,	2 0
Railway Spectacles, fine Wire Gauze sides, Mounted in best Blued Steel Frames ..... ,,	3 8
Railway Spectacles, more strongly made and of superior finish ..... ,,	7 0

EYE-GLASS CORDS, EYE SHADES, EYE BATHS AND DOUCHES, ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES, &c., &c.

TREACHER AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY (FORT AND BYCULLA) AND POONA.

NOTICE
TO ENGINEERS AND ARCHITECTS.

DESIGNS are invited for a Town Hall for Lahore, in which will be accommodated the Municipal and District Boards Offices. The style of Architecture must be "Oriental" and cost not to exceed Rs. 40,000.

A premium of Rs. 500 will be paid for the approved design, and the Designer will be required to furnish a detailed estimate with working drawings.

All further particulars will be furnished to Applicants by undersigned.

Designs will be received up to 31st July, 1885.

D. J. HNSTON.
Secretary Municipal Committee.

D. Lahore, April, 1885.

Notice.—No. 2017.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply by contract at Bombay of labour for making and repairing sails, awnings, and other canvas gear for the current official year, will be received by the Director of the Indian Marine at his Office in the Government Dockyard, Bombay, up to noon of MONDAY, the 1st day of June, 1885, after which hour no tender will be received.

2. Tenders must be accompanied by a Bank of Bombay deposit receipt for Rs. 200 or by Government Loan Paper for that amount duly endorsed to the Director of the Indian Marine and be sent by registered post. Tenders forwarded in any other way will not be received. Informal tenders will be rejected and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

3. Printed Tender forms and any information in connection with the contract can be obtained at the office of the Staff Officer.

4. Tenders to be superscribed "Tender for the Supply of Labour for making and repairing sails, awnings, &c."

J. HEXT,
Director of the Indian Marine.

I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, 14th May, 1885.

NOTICE—KHOJA JAN MAHOMED NOOR MAHOMED having agreed to sell the undermentioned property, all persons having or claiming an estate, right, title or interest in or to the same or any part thereof, are hereby required to give notice thereof in writing to the undersigned, attorney to the purchaser, at his office, 48 Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay, within six days from the date hereof, in default whereof all such estates, rights, titles and interests (if any) will be deemed abandoned and the purchase may be completed accordingly.—Dated this 19th day of May 1885.

MORESHVAR LAKSHMANJEE,
Purchaser's Attorney.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land measuring 156 square yards or thereabouts, situated on the east side of and fronting Ali Oomar-street outside the Fort in Bombay with the messuages standing thereon bearing Municipal Nos. 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, and 161 and which said land bears Collector's old Nos. 160 and 161 and New No. 7473, old survey Nos. 1853 and 1854 and new Survey No. 861 and is bounded on the north by Musjid street, on the east by the house of Lalloobhai Damodar, on the south by land belonging to Baloo Miya Patel and on the west by the said Ali Oomar-street.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHEMISTS BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, BART., K.C.M.G., C.I.E.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

PHARMACY AND DISPENSING.

THIS Department of the Company's business is under the special care of a thoroughly QUALIFIED PHARMACIST (by examination) of great experience, both in London and Provincial Houses; the dispensing of Prescriptions and the Preparation of Medicines are carried on under his immediate supervision, aided by a staff of competent Assistants. All Drugs and Chemicals, before being taken into stock, undergo a careful analysis so as to fully ascertain their quality and purity.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES.

The attention of Medical Men and Dispensaries, &c., is called to the extensive range of our stock in this Department. New Instruments of every kind are constantly being added. Agents for Messrs. ARNOLD & SONS, Surgical Instrument Makers to her Majesty's Government.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

LAWN-TENNIS KIT.

NEW STOCK JUST LANDED EX 'ANCONA."

Ayres' Bats, ribbed cedar or cork handle, each Rs. 10-8
Ayres' Champion Bats, each Rs. 12-12
Ayres' Champion Balls, per dozen Rs 10-12
Nusser's Perfect Seamless Balls, per dozen Rs. 12-0
Ayres' Steam Tarred Nets, in boxes full size, each Rs. 10-8

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
Church-gate-St. BOMBAY & POONA Staff-Lines.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at as lightly enhanced rates.

Theodolites.	Spare Instruments.	
Dumpy Levels.	Architects' Scales.	Field Books.
Levelling Staves.	Marquois Scales.	Level Books.
Prismatic Compasses.	Protractors (all kinds).	Note Books.
Pocket Sextants.	Pocket Rules.	Mapping Pens.
Optical Squares.	Parallel Rulers (all kinds).	Indian Ink.
Clinometers.	Measuring Tapes.	Plotting Scales.
Spirit Levels.	Measuring Chains.	Mounted Drawing Papers.
Pocket Levels.	T. Squares	Cartoon Papers.
Pantographs.	Set Squares.	Tracing Cloth.
Cases of Instruments.	Straight Edges.	Tracing Paper.
Pocket Sets.	Railway Curves.	Sectional Paper
Half Sets.	French Curves.	Sundries.
	Drawing Boards.	

ARTISTS' MATERIALS

Dry Water-colours.	Siberian Pencils.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Moist do. in pans.	Sable-hair Pencils.	Palette Knives.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.	Hog-hair Tools for Oils.	Dippers, &c.
Oil-colours in Tubes.	Sable do.	Bristol Boards.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.	Varnishes, Oils, &c.	Mounting Boards.
Moist do.	Drawing Papers.	Drawing pencils.
Oil-colour Boxes.	Oil Sketching Paper.	Crayons.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.	Prepared Canvas.	Gold and Silver Shells.
Camel-hair Pencils.	Prepared Millboards.	Gold Leaf.
	Mahl Sticks.	

ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS ON APPLICATION

***ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO, Ld., BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR—ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LONDON.
W. F. STANLEY, LONDON.
T. H. STEWARD, LONDON.

THE HOMEWARD BOUND.

THORPE AND CO.,

HAVE a large assortment of useful Requisites for Homeward-bound Passengers and Travellers, very moderate in price, and ready for Immediate Use, or made to measure a few hours after the Order is given

PRICE LIST.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Deck Suits for Morning Wear	7 8 to 16 8		Overland Chairs	6 8
Travelling Suits	25 0 to 28 0		Despatch Boxes	18 8
Warm Suits Cheviot, &c.	28 0 to 35 0		Tan Canvas Leggings	3 8
Warm Overcoats or Ulsters	38 0 to 50 0		Money Belts, Solid Leather, with 2 Pockets	6 8
Best White Shirt Bands each	4 4		Money Belts, Pockets all round, from Rs. 2-8 to	4 8
Do. do. Collars ,,	4 8		Block Tin Collar Boxes	3 8
Best Oxford do. ,,	5 0		China Grass Slippers	1 0
Best Flannel and Silk Wool	6 8 to 8 0		Morocco Slippers	3 8
Cardigan Jackets, very warm	10 0 to 12 8		Brown Leather Slippers	2 12
Dressing Gowns	10 8 to 25 0		Brown or White Canvas Shoes	5 8
Warm Lamb's-Wool Undervests each	6 0		Cholera Belts, best Flannel	2 8
Do. do. Pants pair	6 0		Champagne or Sodawater Taps	2 12
Brown Cotton Socks per doz.	6 8 to 12 8		Marine or Saltwater Soap per packet	1 0
Superior Merino Socks per doz.	20 0		Eau de Cologne with wicker cover	2 4
Very Warm Lamb's-Wool Socks per doz.	25 0		Assorted Perfumes per bottle	2 8
Ribbed Hand-Knitted Socks do.	30 0		Travelling Pillows each	1 8
Knicker-Bocker Hose, Hand-Knitted pair	3 8		Rezais or Quilts from	5 0
Heather Ribbed Cotton pair	3 8		Scotch Mauds and Rugs from	16 0
Gauze Merino Undervests per ½ doz.	12 0		Cambric Handkerchiefs per doz.	5 0
Extra Superior Gauze Vests do.	15 0		Metal Soap Boxes from	1 8
Stout Merino Vests each	5 8		Sponges from	1 8
Stout Merino Pants each	6 8		Sponge Bags	1 8
Gauze Merino Pants each	6 8		Rug Straps	1 8
Warm Gloves	1 8		Leather Purses	2 0
Warm Mufflers	2 0		Sovereign Boxes	2 12
Travelling Caps	4 8		Razors, ready for use	2 0
Best Tweed Hats	4 8		Shaving Brushes	2 0
Best Linen Collars, all shapes doz.	5 12		Nail Brushes	1 0
Linen Faced Collars doz.	0 12		Tooth Brushes	0 8
Best Linen Cuffs doz.	10 0		Hair Brushes	4 0
Linen FacedCuffs doz.	1 8		Military Hair Brushes in leather case	10 8
Overland Trunks, best make, from	27 0		Nail Scissors from 1-8 to	2 0
Solid Leather Portmanteaus	40 0		Waterproof Coats	7
Railway Portmanteaus	13 0		Air Pillows	4 8
Tan Canvas Courier Bags	8 0		Air Cushions	5 0
Soiled Linen Bags	5 0		Waterproof Dressing Cases, holding	
Gladstone or Expanding Bags	28 0		Sponge, Tooth, Hair and Nail Brushes, &c.	6 8
Solid Leather Dressing Cases, fitted complete from	13 8		Hold-alls Waterproof Tan Canvas,	
Travelling Baths, with inside basket. from	30 0		Strong Leather Straps, Holding	
Travelling Canteens, fitted complete from	33 0		Rugs, Ulster, Walking Sticks,	
Ladies' Air-tight Dress Boxes, in Cases	28 0 to 38 0		Umbrella, &c. &c., Rs. 10-8 to	25.

Celluloid Collars, Cuffs, and Shirt Fronts.

THORPE AND CO.,

☞ NOTE THE CHANGE OF ADDRESS—
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS,

A FEW SECOND-HAND ONES,
FOR SALE OR HIRE

At advantageous prices with a view of making room for new goods shortly expected.

The above INSTRUMENTS have all been put in perfect order by our Pianoforte Foreman and are offered at the following prices: —

PIANOFORTES at Rs. 175, 225, 275, 300, 375, 400, and 450.

HARMONIUMS at Rs. 90, 140, 180, 210, to Rs. 360. The latter has 22 stops and two keyboards and is admirably suited for the Church. } Also on the hire purchase-system.

AT

SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO THE CLOCK-TOWER.
SOLE AGENTS: MARCKS & Co., Ld.

KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR HOLTA AND COL. HAWES' TEAS.

WARRANTED PURE & UNADULTERATED

MORTON, MAJU & Co.'s KANGRA VALLEY TEAS have so long enjoyed a high reputation for PURITY and EXCELLENCE of FLAVOUR, that they think it needless to say anything more beyond recommending THEM to such as have not as yet tried their superior and moderately priced Teas.

Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged by the ELITE of Society to be superior to the numerous varieties of cheap Teas, many of which are so generally known to be adulterated.

22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

"DURABLE" "RELIABLE"

HOAR & CO.'S Stock of the above is now ready for inspection, and embraces a splendid Range of Light, Medium, and Heavy Garments in Various New Textures, (Specially proofed for Indian Wear,) the very best goods obtainable.

Prices from Rs. 10 to 40.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE-LISTS POSTED TO MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS.

HOAR & CO., { OUTFITTERS, } BOMBAY.

OLGA,

A HEALTHY AND STOMACHIC DRINK.

SUPPLIED TO THE ROYAL [illegible]

THE OLGA is prepared entirely from vegetable material by a special process and has in a short time—thanks to its extraordinary stomachic qualities—attracted not only general notice but also obtained the approbation of the Medical Faculty.

Owing to its hygienic properties and its agreeable taste the OLGA has become popular with every age, and is warmly recommended to all those who suffer from dyspepsia or weakness of the digestive organs. Taken before the meals it sharpens the appetite; after meals it facilitates digestion.

It is valuable to those travelling by sea and on account of its antimiasmatic qualities it is a certain [illegible] against fever. By adding a few drops of Olga to Cognac, Wine, Rum, Lemonade or the like, a [illegible] and palatable draught is formed.

RS. 2 PER PINT.

SOLE AGENTS:

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE-ROAD.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S

CELEBRATED

INVALID'S PORT WINE

RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

Price Rs. 26 Net per dozen Quarts.

THIS WINE HAS NOW MANY IMITATIONS.

See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsules and Labels.

GRAND SQUARE SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,

MANUFACTURED TO ORDER, EXPRESSLY FOR INDIA, BY

R. LIPP & SON OF STUTTGART.

FURTHER SHIPMENT JUST TO HAND.

Price Rs. 600, Nett Cash.

Tin-lined Case and Packing Rs. 25 extra.

GUARANTEED TO WITHSTAND THE SEVEREST TEST OF CLIMATE.

J. NEUBERG,

5. MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PATENT DRYING BOTTLES

FOR PRESERVING feathers, gloves, cutlery, edibles, and all perishable articles during WET or DAMP WEATHER.

Also essential to Smokers, as the only means of producing really dry, mature and properly ripened Cigars and of preserving Matches in invariable good order.

With Directions for use.

1 quart capacity Rs. 2-8 2 quarts capacity Rs. 3-8.
4 ,, ,, ,, 5 7 ,, ,, ,, 10.

KEMP & Co., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

FLUID EXTRACT OF RHAMNUS FRANGULA

(BLACK ALDER BARK),

PREPARED *in vacuo* and free from the defects attaching to all previous preparations of the same drug. It is uniform in action, its dose is small, and it is not disagreeable or persistent in taste. It is an invaluable

APERIENT

in all cases of constipation, especially if the complaint is habitual; and in liver and in other cases of functional inactivity. Very small doses suffice in infantile cases, and are easily given. It does not cause subsequent sluggish reaction.

The Process by which this Extract is prepared is SPECIAL TO US. Note therefore that the phial bears our name and capsule.

Per phial Re. 1-12.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EUREKA SKIN CURE,

A SUPERIOR AND NEVER-FAILING REMEDY,

FOR SKIN DISEASES of every description, specially efficacious for eruptions of long standing, such as Eczema, Herpes, &c., which, after a few applications, quickly disappear and allows the healthy action of the skin to resume its sway.

Per bottle 12 annas.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

GYMKHANA (*Registered*) BOUQUET.

A DELICIOUS PERFUME,
THE NOVELTY OF THE DAY.

Per Bottle, Re. 2; per Box of 2 Bottles, Rs. 3-8.

PREPARED ONLY BY

KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

RAIN GAUGES.

NO time should now be lost in placing these Important Instruments, as the Monsoon is now shortly expected. We recommend the following which are constructed for the heavy rainfalls of this country, holding up to 9 inches, and may be relied upon as accurate.

Rain Gauge consisting of—
Turned Brass Rimmed Funnel.
Japanned Tin Cylinder with Inspection slit.
Receiving Bottle.
Graduated Glass Measure.

Rs. 10-8.

KEMP & Co., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
to
MR. GEO. ANDERSON.
TUESDAY, 26TH MAY.
OFFENBACH'S COMIC OPERETTA
THE SMUGGLER
and the gorgeous Burlesque
BEAUTY AND THE BEAST.
New and beautiful Scenery, Magnificent Wardrobe.
REDUCED PRICES.
Boxes to hold 4—Rs. 12. Reserved seats Rs. 4
Family tickets to admit two—Rs. 7.; to admit 4—Rs. 12.

Reserved seats may be secured daily at the Theatre from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Commence at 9 p.m.

THE ANCHOR LINE s.s. "NUBIA" has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature and to take delivery of their goods without delay.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 20 cwts., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing shed. The undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 23rd May, 1885.

NOTICE.

ALL CLAIMS against, and all DEBTS due to, the ESTATE of the late ARTHUR HOWARD EMILE MARCUS McCAUSLAND, Esquire, Indian Marine, should be sent to undersigned not later than JUNE 1st, 1885

GEO. PECK, H M I M,
Assistant Staff Officer, President of Committee of Adjustment.

TO BE LET for two or three months, from about 1ST JULY next, a well-furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, pleasantly situated and open to the westerly breeze. Rent only Rs. 125. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

KURRACHEE LIGHTERAGE COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in accordance with a Resolution passed at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company held on 20th instant, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 40 per Share will be paid to the Shareholders standing on the Company's Register on that date, at the office of the undersigned on and after the 30th May (instant) on presentation of Share Certificates.

Shareholders resident in Bombay will receive their dividend on presenting Share Certificates at the office of Messrs. Sundarrow Raghunath & Co., 34, Elphinstone Circle.

A. McHINCH & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
McLeod-road, Kurrachee, 20th May, 1885.

BRAND & CO.'S
SPECIALITIES FOR INVALIDS.

	per	oz. tin	Rs. a.
Beef Tea		8	2 0
Beef Tea Jelly		8	2 0
Concentrated Veal Broth		4	3 4
Do. Chicken	,,	4	3 4
Do. Mutton	,,	4	2 4
Essence of Beef		2	1 4
Do. Mutton	,,	2	1 8
Do. Veal	,,	2	1 8
Do. Chicken	,,	2	1 12
Invalid's Turtle Soup	,,	8	3 8

BARTON & CO., Limited,
WINE, PROVISION, GENERAL MERCHANTS,
CHURCH-GATE-STREET,
BOMBAY.

TAYLOR'S
CORN AND WART DESTROYER

Removes without pain
HARD CORNS! SOFT CORNS!!
INTRACTABLE OLD CORNS!!!
In cases, with full directions for use.
Price As. 12.

Prepared only by
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

SELTZOGENES

[illegible] ned wire for the production of Aerated Waters.

Three pint capacity	Five pint capacity
Rs. 12.	Rs. 16-8.

PACKETS CONTAINING ONE DOZEN.
Charges for the above.

Three pint	Five pint
Rs. 2-12 per pkt.	Rs. 3-8 per pkt.

	Rs. a.
Pure Tartaric Acid in Crystals...Per lb. bottle	2 4
Pure Bicarbonate of Soda ,, ,, 1½ lb. ,,	1 4
Boxwood Measures, to accurately measure Acid and Soda Powders...	1 0 and 1 4

FRUIT SYRUPS

Having the full flavour of the fresh fruit and when mixed with aerated water made by the above machine, form delicious beverages for the Hot Season

Raspberry syrup	Lemon syrup
Strawberry ,,	Pineapple ,,
Ginger ,,	Nectar ,,
Vanilla ,,	Tonic ,,

Per bottle 14 as. and Re. 1-8.
Roses Lime Juice Cordial per bot. Re. 1.
Monserrat Lime Juice per bot. Re. 1 and 1-12.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA.

THE extraordinary efficacy of this combination as a BLOOD PURIFIER and RESTORER cannot be too highly estimated. In the treatment of all kinds of diseases arising from impurities in the blood it is invaluable.

Price per bottle, Re. 1-8.

ELIXIR CASCARA SAGRADA

has had a long and favourable reputation as a Laxative and Tonic.

It gives relief in cases of habitual Constipation.
Re. 1-8 per bottle.

ELIXIR OF PEPSINE, BISMUTH AND NUX VOMICA.

This preparation is a combination of three useful remedies in a most palatable form, and will be found very efficacious in cases of Indigestion and Dyspepsia.

Per bottle, Re. 2.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S
"LAVENDER WATER"

IS an exquisite perfume, prepared with the purest English oil of Lavender, combined with other pleasing ingredients, and free from the sickly odour of most ordinary perfumes.

Price, Rs. 2 and 3-8 per bottle.

"FRAGRANT DENTALINE"

is a delicately flavoured mouth-wash, has the effect of hardening the gum, cleansing the teeth, and preventing tartar.

Price per bottle, Re. 1-8.

"LIME-JUICE & GLYCERINE"

effectually cleanses the skin of the head, promotes the growth of the hair, causing it to be soft and glossy.

Price per bottle, As. 14 and Re. 1-8.

BAY RUM AND GLYCERINE HAIR-WASH

COMBINES the fragrance of a first-rate Handkerchief perfume with the uses of a really good Hair-douche.

It possesses wonderfully stimulating properties, and promotes the growth of the hair without having any injurious effect on the skin.

Price, Rs. 2 per bottle.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

"ROUGH ON CORNS.'

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.
Cooper, Madan & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LAST NIGHT,
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT.
SURPRISING, AMUSING, HEALTH-GIVING,
THE BEST ENJOYMENT,
THE ONLY CHANCE OF WITNESSING
THE MOST WONDERFUL PERFORMANCES
Of Equine Talent ever before exhibited,
GRAND INDIAN CIRCUS,
opposite Boree-bunder Railway Station.
Doors open 8-30. Performance begins 9. p.m.
DIRECTOR AND PROPRIETOR—V. M. CHATTRE.

THE BOOK-SELLING AND GENERAL AGENCY COMPANY, (Limited),
22, Pydhownee, Bombay,
(Opposite to the Police Station.)

THE above COMPANY has been started under the supervision of influential GENTLEMEN, and conducted by able management of the SECRETARIES.

The COMPANY has commenced business of IMPORTING BOOKS, NEWSPAPERS, PERIODICALS &c. &c. Books in ENGLISH, ARABIC, PERSIAN, HINDUSANI, NAGRI, MARATHI and GUZERATHI, can be had at very reasonable prices.

The COMPANY has also resolved to do AGENCY business in general at a very moderate charge of commission. Most efficient hands are secured for the transaction of business. Mofussil orders will be promptly attended to.

BADHAM, PILE AND COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE.

THE SECOND ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of BADHAM, PILE AND COMPANY, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Rampart Row, on MONDAY, the 25th May, 1885, at 5 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet for the year ending 31st March, 1885.
2. To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year and fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
RICHARD PILE,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 16th May, 1885.
N.B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 18th to 25th May, 1885, both days inclusive.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MRS. CHESTER'S Private Boarding Establishment Apollo House, Marine-street, Fort, every comfort assured, airy and lofty rooms, English management, terms moderate.

TRICYCLES of best Coventry-make, with ball bearings, double-driving gear, and all the latest improvements. Also a few for children.—H.A. GEYER and Co., Hornby-row, Bombay.

CANARY, LARK, and PARROT CAGES in handsome designs, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 15 each.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

FOR SALE.—A pure Bred RUSSIAN PUG, very docile and affectionate. To be seen at Messrs SOUNDY & Co.

WANTED, a LADY as Barmaid. No previous experience required; liberal salary. Apply to B., care of the paper.

MONSOON RATES—GREAT WESTERN HOTEL from Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 per month from June to September, 1885.

TO LET, a very Airy OFFICE, above Messrs. Owen and Okell. Rent Rs. 125. Also a room above. Rent Rs. 35. Apply to FRAMJEE COWASJEE MARKUR.

FOR SALE, a Consignment of Choicest Assortment of Heading Types, at Invoice Price. A rare opportunity to Printing Presses. Apply early.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

COME AND TRY.—Schweppe's Lemonade and Soda Water, Lethia and Ginger Ale. Just received. Those who have once tasted these never like any other. Prices moderate, at STEWARD & Co., No. 2, Church-gate-street.

REQUIRED a COMPETENT PERSON to superintend the Revenue Survey of a Native State in Guzerath. Persons holding good standing in Government Revenue Survey, retired or about to retire from Service, only need apply with their testimonials. Salary will be allowed according to position of the person. The Survey must begin on the 1st day of October, 1885. Apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of this paper.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.—Caldwell & Co., of Melbourne, supply the Cawnpore Club and many Regimental Messes with their celebrated wines.—T. V. RAUCH, representative Napier Hotel, Poona.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Peroshaw Barjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

THE BISHOP'S HIGH SCHOOL, POONA, will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, 1st June.

FOR SALE, a nearly new, nine inch, Downton's patent Pump and Fire Engine.—Machine Exchange Co., 27 Apollo-street, Fort.

COLEMAN'S HOTEL, Apollo-street, Cool Airy Rooms, Dress and Bath Rooms to each. Monsoon Boarders from Rs. 65.

FOR SALE, at makers' prices, Salford Donkey Pumps, all sizes in Stock. Machine Exchange Company, 20, Apollo-street, Fort, Bombay.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations, situate in a quiet locality, large airy Rooms.

CALIFORNIAN AND AUSTRALIAN CANNED FRUITS. Tasmanian Jams, &c.—PEARSE, Confectioner, Apollo-street.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—Obtainable all along the line Kidd and Shadbolt's WHISKY, as used at the Bombay Club. Importers.—PHIPSON & Co.

GENERAL SATISFACTION expressed by Patrons for style and finish of work. Mrs. Coulson, Milliner and Dressmaker, near Crawford Market.

TO BE LET, from 1st June, a Room for Shop or Dispensary, at present in occupation of Branch Post office, Mazagon. Apply P. C. Sethna, Mazagon.

"GERMAN BEER" from the Frankfort Brewery Company.—Quarts, Rs. 5 per doz.; Pints, Rs. 3-8 cash.—BODGER, WARBURTON and Co

HOT SEASON—1885.—Arctic Freezers to make ices in a few minutes for 3, 6 12, persons at Rs. 4, Rs. 6, Rs. 8, respectively.—ZERRENNER & Co., No. 7, Hornby-row.

TO BE LET, a large commodious BUNGALOW, open to westerly breeze, at Fanikland-road. For rent, apply WITHIN, or to R.M. RUTNAGUR, Share Bazaar.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

IF you want to find the Cheapest House for Perfumery, Glassware, Crockery, Stationery, Stores, also useful and fancy Goods, inquire at SHROFF BROTHERS.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year £519,974-10-10 Stg.

OUR CHAMPAGNES: Charles Heidsicks Rs. 50 qts. Heidsicks dry monopole at Rs. 53 qts. 56 pts. Cuvee d Choise-Rs. 46 qts. Dry Elite Rs. 46 qts. 48 pts, first-quality Dry Rs. 38 qts. and 40 pts, All net cash. Apply Volkart Brothers, Bombay.

TO HAND a new consignment of Coatings, Scotch Tweeds, Angolas, &c. All wool suits from Rs. 20. Trousers all wool from Rs. 8.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION! ATTENTION! Cheap Bargain Clearance Sale, last week. All Wool Saccoat and Trousers, Rs. 14-8, cash only. Apply early to Y. A. Lacka and Co., Bombay.

TO BE SOLD, very cheap, at M. Kane & Co.'s, 131, Kalkadevi-road, Buttons, Links, Solitairs, Studs, Brooches, Watch guards, Cricketing Kit, Footballs and numerous other articles.

ASSISTANT MASTER WANTED immediately for the Cathedral High School (Boys), must have matriculated. Apply for particulars to the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis, Marine Lines.

WRITE for our new set of patterns of Shirtings in at materials. Large consignments just to hand Special manufacture for Hot Weather Shirts.—BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited, Bombay.

TOBACCO HUMIDERATORS—Ornamental porcelain specially designed for keeping Tobaccos fresh and moist in India's arid climes Rs. 7-8 each, cash. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

JUST UNPACKED, a new consignment of Bokhara stones, splendid necklaces, Phulkari purdahs and covers for sofa, chairs, teapoy and table, &c.—HIRJIMULL and Co., Esplanade-road.

SWIMMING-BATH, BREACH CANDY, for EUROPEANS, OPEN DAILY. Gentlemen from 7 to 11 a. m. and from 3 p. m. to sunset. Ladies 11 a. m. to 2 p. m. Sundays excepted. Water changed daily. Minimum depth 6 feet.

ENGLISH BUTTER (not tinned) Re. 1 per lb. CHOPPED LOAF SUGAR, 3 as. per lb. COD FISH as. per lb.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Policy No. 5007 (Series of 1846) in the LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION on the Life of the undersigned for Rs. 10,000 and issued on the 17th July, 1866 (with large bonuses) has been lost or mislaid for some time past. Due notice of the loss has been given to the Corporation and the undersigned holds the receipt of the payment of the last premium for the half-year ending 16th July, 1885. Any person who may restore the same to the undersigned will be rewarded.

20, Malabar Hill, BYRAMJEE DADABHOY.
May 23, 1885.

NOTICE
TO HOME PASSENGERS BY P. & O. AND OTHER STEAMERS.
THE CHOICEST INDIAN TEA,
packed and sealed,
and direct from the Estate
KANGRA VALLEY,
BY PAID PARCEL POST.
ADDRESS: THE MANAGER, THE EAST INDIA TEA Co.,
45 & 47, Hope-st., Glasgow.

THE S.S. SUNBEAM has arrived from London and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS OF LADING for our counter-signature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their goods without delay.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take del very of packages exceeding in weight 20 cwt. they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Consignees ar hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by steamer's surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing-shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

The steamer's surveyor will attend very morning to survey damages, &c.

BEYTS CRAIG & Co.,
Agents s.s. Sunbeam.
Bombay, 25th May, 1885.

FOR SALE.

	per doz	qts.
	Rs.	a.
AUSTRALIAN CLARET, No. 1	18	0
Do. do. ,, 2	15	0
Do. do. ,, 3	13	0
Do. CABINET	18	0
MAX GREGER'S CARLOWITZ, finest selected.	25	0
GOOD DINNER SHERRY	15	0
SACCONE'S SHERRY, light and dry	21	0
Do. PORT, light	21	0
EMPRESS OF INDIA PALE ALE	5	8
Do. do.	3	4 pts.
WALKER'S WHISKEY (Kilmarnock)	24	0 qts.
ST. LUCIA LIME-JUICE CORDIAL	9	0 ,,

Price-lists of our other Wines, Stores, &c., &c., can be had on application.

W. WATSON & Co.
Bombay, 28, Apollo-street.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August, 1875.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED IN 1834.
LARGE REDUCTION OF PREMIUM
ON PARTICIPATING POLICIES
6 YEARS IN FORCE.
EQUAL TO 50 PER CENT.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES upon ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at 10 years, or before, at death.

Full particulars upon application to
KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries.

SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India, to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I. A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE,
38, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

DIRECTORS:
M. R. WYER, Esq.
The Hon. F. FORBES ADAM.
A. F. BEAUFORT, Esq.
JAMES WALLACE, Esq.

MEDICAL OFFICER.—W. K. HATCH, Esq., M.B.

UPWARDS of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS per annum is paid by this Office to the representatives of deceased policy-holders. The Funds in hand amount to upwards of six millions sterling invested only in unexceptionable securities. Every facility is afforded for the despatch of business.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary to the Board.

MARINE DEPARTMENT,
Bombay Castle, 19th May 1885.
NOTIFICATION.

NO. 46.—NOTICE is hereby given that on and after the 1st June, 1885, a NEW SUBSIDIARY OCCULTING LIGHT will be exhibited on Perim island. Distance visible 14 miles, arc of illumination 135 degrees, facing East North East.

M. W. W ILLOUGHBY, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

ONLY FOR THREE DAYS.
SELLING OFF!! SELLING OFF!!
GENERAL STOCK, HALF PRICES!!
At Extraordinary Sacrifice,
Ready-made Clothes, Shirts, Hats, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children,
At John Links No. 3, Cowasji Patel-street,
At the back of Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

NOTICE.

NATIVE DRAFTSMAN WANTED for Locomotive Works, Inscin. Must have had Railway experience. Testimonials required by post. Salary Rs. 60. Passage paid from Calcutta.

G. E. THOMAS,
Locomotive Superintendent, Burma State Railways.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Title Deeds of the several undermentioned properties belonging to Mr. Ardeshar Mehrban now in Iran are with Mr. Godraz Mehrban, of Bombay, for safe custody only, and that the said Godraz Mehrban has no claim or demand against the said properties, and has no authority to deal with same in any way.

Schedule of Properties.

Poona property situate at Parbuti containing 7,818 square yards.

Keola property situate near the Railway station called Safeyewadi, containing 4½ lacs square yards.

Parel property near Soopari Baugh-road containing about 17,000 square yards.

KHODABANDA RUSTOM ERANEE.
Substituted attorney for
Mr. Ardesher Mehrban Eranee.
Bombay, 14th May, 1885.

NAUGUR'S SAFES, WITH CHUBB'S PATENT LOCKS.

NAUGURDAS PURBHOODAS begs to notify to the Public, and especially to the Government, the Mercantile Community and the Railway Companies, that he has opened a shop at No. 390, Kalbadevi Road, where IRON SAFES of local manufacture, of different sizes and patterns, and of first-class workmanship and of English materials, fitted with Chubb's Patent Locks, are kept for sale at very Moderate Prices.

Repairs to Safes of any make are made, and those that are made unfit for further use are executed to the entire satisfaction of the owners.

Out-station orders are promptly and carefully carried out.

N. PURBHOODAS,
Manufacturer of Iron Safes, Bombay.

FLIES AND BUGS,
BEETLES, Insects, Roaches, Ants, Rats, Mice, Gophers Chipmunks, cured out by "Rough on Rats."
Cooper Madan & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, near Sassoon Dock, Colaba, consisting of teak rafters, posts, joists, doors, planks, bamboo batteas, tiles, &c

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 25th May, 1885.

JOHN AND COMPANY,
51, ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD.

On SUNDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. JOHN and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the old Byculla Hotel, first-storey, opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co., Byculla, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, french-polished and richly carved furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, Chinaand Japanese flower vases, hanging and table lamps, oleographs, rich table ornaments, &c., the property of Mr. BARNETT.

Full particulars will appear hereafter, and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

JOHN & CO.
Bombay, 25th May, 1885.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF FRAGRANT PERFUMERY, &c., by Price and Co.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, an invoice of fragrant perfumery, &c., by Price and Co., just landed, consisting of assorted scented soap, phillicome, marrow oil, bear's grease, hair oil, oil of Persia, scented violet and mille-fleur powder, insect powder, bay rum, vegetable extract, smelling salt, marking-ink, otto de rose, Persian water, oppodeldoc, seidlitz powder, glass syringes, thermometers, &c., &c.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey, coloured, and white piece-goods, twist, &c., &c.

5 bales grey shirtings.
5 ,, T Cloth.
4 cases white longcloth.
4 bales dhoties.
5 cases bitters.
1 cask brass wire.
1 case letter and note papers.
10 bales paste board.
1 case glass drops.
Best German silver tea-kettles and rose-water sprinklers.
2 cases red border linen.

On account of Abdoolcurim Mahomedally.
F M & Co. 292—1 case gold and silver lace ex s.s. "Teheran."
F M & Co. 668—1302—1 case silver chainettes No. 3, ex s.s. Bokhara.

On account of the concerned—
62 cases best Spanish claret.

MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 25th May, 1885.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COALS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Clarke-bunder, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the New Dhuramsey Poonjabhoy S. & W. Co., Ld.

About 600 tons Wilson's best south Yorkshire hard steam coal.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

N.B.—The above was to be sold on SATURDAY last but owing to holiday, it has been postponed till the above date.

On FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mazagon, opposite Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Baronet's bungalow, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany and square pianoforte by Collard and Collard, first-rate oleographs and pictures, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese flower vases.

1 strong pony dog-cart.
1 ,, built victoria with chestnut Arab horse and harness.
1 strong built double seated miniature brougham with chestnut Australian horse and harness.
1 handsome black waler gelding, goes in harness and saddle.

A large collection of choice and rare plants, &c., the property of J. C. De AGUIAR, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 4 p.m., on the same day.

On MONDAY, the 1st June, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 2, Butterfield-street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Thorpe and Co., the valuable and handsome blackwood, teakwood, oakwood, and satinwood french-polished plain and carved household furniture, best plate ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs in gilt frames, an iron Chubb's safe, &c., &c., the property of KELLY A. SADKA, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

One Kathiawar cow with calf, giving 8 seers of milk daily, can be seen on application to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 25th May, 1885.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th inst. at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 ,, dhoties and sarees 9 by 42.
5 ,, colored sarees.
8 ,, grey prints.
10 cases prints.
9 ,, white mulls.
1 handsome oil-painting "Marine," by Rey.
1 ,, oleograph "The Huguenot."
1 ,, ,, "Romeo and Juliet."
1 ,, ,, "Fruit Girl,
Also a few large-sized water colours without frames.
25 cases each 3 dozen German Beer.
100 boxes La Grande Marque brandy 3 stars.
10 ,, Heubee Freres ,, 3 ,,
40 ,, Lucien Bellot & Co's ,, 3 ,,
15 ,, ,, ,, ,, 3 ,, in flasks.
6 Crate's table soup plates 6. 8 and 9 inches.
10 pairs English-made carriage wheels with axles and springs.
1 guitar in case with instruction-book and spare strings.
1 nickel silver picolo with pure silver mouth-piece, with mahogany lined case.
An invoice of superior iron bedsteads, 6½ feet long and 3½ and 5 feet wide.
12 oblong marble slabs 36" by 22"
6 round marble slabs 3 feet in diameter.

The property of a gentleman consisting of iron bedstead, writing table, chest-of-drawers, teapoy, cupboard, a cottage pianoforte by Chappell and Co., harmonium by Moore and Moore, side saddle, child's saddle, chests, trunks, 3-light lamp, cane-sofa and chairs, piano stool, about 20 charts, books, &c.

On account and at the risk of Essoofally Mamoojee
Ex s.s. Miranda.
E. M., Bombay—50 boxes tin plates.
On account of the concerned
Ex s.s. Belgravia.
(A P and Co.)—1-11"—110 kegs each 1 cwt Patent wrought nails, 1½, 2, 2½, 3, 4 and 5 inches.

AT 2 P.M.

1 English-built landau, suitable for one or pair of horses.
1 English-built brougham hansom.
1 Do. double-seated brougham.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 25th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at Tank Bunder—

30 superior 1st class teak squares.
6 ,, 2nd ,,
In lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST CLASS TEAK SQUARES

On WEDNESDAY next, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Kassara Bunder to close consignment—

Ex s.s. Gulf of Carpentaria.
105 superior 1s class teak squares
And at Mazagon Darookhana
10 tons superior teak scantlings
In lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST CLASS TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On THURSDAY, the 28th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon Davukhana by order of Mr. Meerzamull Shewbux.

Ex s.s. "Gulf of Venice"
200 tons superior 1st class teak scantlings of various sizes.
In lots to suit purchasers.

On THURSDAY, the 28th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at Carnac-road near Crawford Market the stock in trade of a tailor closing his business; the same comprises regatta and white shirts, under-vests, brown and coloured cotton and merino ½ hose, pocket handkerchieves, braces, towels, scarves and neckties, white and colored stockings, single and double width, cashmere and flannel, dress prints, ladies' gauze vests, money bags, coats, waistcoats, and trousers, ribbons, &c.

Property on view.

SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

Under instructions from the Executive Commissariat Officer, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Commissariat Store-keeper General's Stores, Town Barracks, on FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 12 o'clock noon.

A quantity of stores consisting of dead stock, provision, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 61, Haines-road, Byculla, the valuable and handsome french-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, a set of English-made walnutwood drawing-room furniture, best plated ware, crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned cottage pianoforte by H. Bord, Paris, handsome table ornaments and flower vases, Brussels and Cambay carpets, lamps, pictures, &c., the property of W. DALY, Esq.

Full particulars will appear hereafter, and the property will be on view 4 days before sale.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Prince's Dock Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Dock premises, on MONDAY, the 1st June, at 2 p.m.

A quantity of sweepings, old wood, iron, &c.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 25th May, 1885.

'ROUGH ON RATS'

CLEAR out Rats, Mice, Roaches, Flies, Ants, Beetles Insects, Skunks Chipmunks, Gophers
Cooper, Madan & Co., Druggists, Bombay, Sole Agents

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEA ING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER.
18, Forbes Street, Bombay.

BEST INVALID PORT.—This wine it carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality, an very highly recommended by medical practitioners for invalids and convalescents. Price, Rs. 27 per case of one dozen quart.

FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

ROYAL "CONNAUGHT" IRISH WHISKY
Nett Rs. 21 cash.
HIGHLAND "LORNE" WHISKY,
Nett Rs. 21 cash.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 dos. quarts.	Per 2 dos. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 50 0	
Heidsick's Dry Monopole ,,	53 0	Rs. 56 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne ,,	46 0	,, ...
Dry Elite ,,	46 0	,, 48 0
First Quality Dry ,,	38 0	,, 40 0

From Messrs. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYKEN CHAMPAGNE.

Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. ...	Rs. 32 0
Cabinet India, very dry ,,	35 0	,, 37 0
Goldlack, extra ,,	40 0	,, 42 0

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. FABER SOHN, JOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer ,,	16 0	,, 19 0
Geisenheimer ,,	17 0	,, 20 0
Leibfraumilch ,,	21 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein ,,	21 0	,, ...
Hochheimer Berg ,,	25 0	,, ...
Rudesheimer ,,	25 0	,, ...
Marcobrunner ,,	28 0	,, 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg ,,	4 0	,, ...

From OTTO PRUMM MAYENCE

Moselblumchen	Rs. ...	Rs. 15 0
Niersteiner ,,	...	,, 15 0
Hochheimer ,,	...	,, 18 0
Braunesberger ,,	15 0	,, ...
Liebfraumilch ,,	...	,, 21 0
Bernacasteler-Kaseberg ,,	18 0	,, 21 0
Rudesheimer ,,	23 0	,, ...
Forstermagdel-Kieselberg ,,	25 0	,, 31 0
Steinberger ,,	28 0	,, 31 0
Scharzhofberger ,,	34 0	,, 37 0
Johannisberger ,,	35 0	,, 38 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 18 0

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Birthday Parade, General Parade Ground, 5-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Gleadowe (s), from Cardiff; Agra (s), Calcutta; Nubia (s), Liverpool; and Calliope (s), Jeddah. Yesterday, Imphitriate (s), Hongkong; Prinz Alexander (s), Newports; and Sunbeam (s), London.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Royal George, for Rotterdam; Nyanza (s), Zanzibar; and Eden Hall (s), Kurrachee.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Mozart, Britannia, and Kepler left the dock on Friday; and the s.s. Lamington entered on Saturday.

ARRIVAL OF A BARODA PRINCESS.—Her Highness Tarabaisaheb, of Baroda, arrived here yesterday morning on her way to Savantwari from Baroda, accompanied by Mr. K. M. Jogalekar, M.A., head-master of the Sardars' School at Baroda, and retinue. Her Highness has taken up her residence at Parbhudas' house at Kandewadi.

ENTERING A TRAIN IN MOTION.—Oomer Hassun, a fruit seller, was on Saturday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of attempting to get into a third-class carriage of a down local train of the B. B. and C. I. Railway while the train was in motion, and also of obstructing F. De Silva, a ticket-collector, in the discharge of his duty, at the Mahaluxmi station, on Friday. He was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Kashinath Gunput, a copper-smith, was on Saturday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, upon three separate charges, of criminal breach of trust in respect of three pairs of scissors for cutting copper sheets, belonging to Dada Ramjee and two other copper-smiths. The accused borrowed the scissors, and disposed of them to dealers in copperware. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of six months' rigorous imprisonment.

FIRE IN A SPINNING MILL.—An alarm of fire was raised at about four o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Mill at Lower Colaba. It appears the "opening machine" was set on fire by friction. Immediate assistance was rendered by the work people in extinguishing the flames, which were got under in a short time, but not before damage to the extent of Rs. 500 had been caused. The steam fire brigade engines were quickly on the spot, but were not used.

A HAYSTACK ON FIRE.—A fire broke out yesterday afternoon at Tardeo amongst a quantity of dry grass stacked in an open space of ground near the B. B. & C. I. Railway level-crossing at Falkland-road. There was a scarcity of water at the locality, and the water for the engines had to be brought by bheesties. The fire was, however, put out without much difficulty, a number of European police assisting. The fire is believed to have been caused by a spark from a passing railway engine. The damage is estimated at Rs. 300.

USING THE KNIFE.—On Saturday at the Girgaum Police Court, Thomas Dawson, a vagrant, an inmate of the Government Workhouse, was charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with voluntarily causing hurt to James McDonald, also an inmate of the Workhouse, by means of a knife. He was also charged with being drunk and disorderly in the Workhouse on return from leave granted him on the 19th instant, and with resisting warder Martin in the execution of his duty. McDonald said that before he was sent to the Workhouse he was surveyor of a mine at the Cape of Good Hope. On Tuesday, the 19th instant, between 4 and 5 o'clock, he was taking his tea at his table, when the accused, who had just returned from leave and had been drinking, came up to him. He tried to pick a quarrel with him. Accused asked him whether he called himself a Christian. He was astonished at that question, and asked him what he saw in his conduct that he put that question to him. Accused then gave him a blow with his fist on the forehead. He returned the blow, and accused fell on his knees and hands, and got up again. He did not think he was under the effects of the blow that accused fell down. Had it been so, he would have fallen on his back. In order to prevent accused from attacking him again, he caught hold of his collar. Accused then called out "Knife. Nobody would give him a knife; but he put his hand into his pocket and drew out a knife. As he opened and gave complainant a cut across the left arm, with which he had hold of accused's collar. The cut was about two inches in length. At this stage the case was adjourned for further hearing to the 6th proximo.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE PLEA FOR THE FOREST TRIBES.

In regard to this subject, says the *Native Opinion*, a singularly clever letter from "Bhugut" appears in the columns of the local *Gazette* putting forth a plea for forest tribes. By giving statistical figures for the different districts, he proves that the number of wild tribes consists of seven lakhs souls in round numbers. Trade in forest produce is the whole and sole means of their subsistence, and when the forests, both protected and reserved, are completely closed against them, how are they to eke out the means of their existence. We should like to be told how are these wild tribes to make their living if the very articles in which they have hitherto traded are now to be regarded as contraband? How are they to till their small patches of land and grow corn in them when they are prohibited from cutting any wood for the purpose of ash-manure? Surely this enactment of the forest law is eating into the very vitals of ryots and requires an immediate remedy. Hitherto the complaints have been disregarded as bogus-complaints having little or no truth in them. But now that the complaints have attracted the attention of Parliament, it may be expected that something in the shape of relief may ultimately be given.

THE RUSSO-AFGHAN DIFFICULTY.

The native press is very pronounced in its opinion on the Russo-Afghan question.

The *Jam-i-Jamshed* says :—If the news wired by the correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* anent the sudden change in the political aspect be confirmed, we can only say that even the present timid Ministry will have to resort to war. The Russian promises are blown away to the winds. That pernicious nation wish to take all possible advantage of our timidity. All negotiations with Russia should at once be cut off. The British should take possession of Herat without any delay. Once Herat is out of our hands, the Afghans will change sides. In spite of everything and anything we do for the Afghans, they will never be our friends. To manœuvre for peace therefore is mere waste of time.

The *Gujerati* says :—The *Bombay Gazette's* Friday's telegram creates fresh alarm of war. We are unable to ascertain the precise views of the Czar, and the military and water policy of the British Cabinet is equally uncertain. Meanwhile we have incurred the preparatory expenditure of eleven crores. Who shall say what the amount will be if war be actually declared!

VISITORS ON THE HILL.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

a Col and Mrs Rice, B S C	Mr Crawford, Cochin
a Mrs F Davies	Mr and Mrs Rohde, Aleppy
a Major Simpson, Secunderabad	Mr Mahomed Yakeen Khan, Berar
a Major Vibart	Mr Guastalla
a Col Reeves, Pol Agent, Kolahpur	Mr and Mrs H L Swinburne, England
a Mr R C Williams, Rawal Pindi	Mr I Sherlock Habbard, Lahore
a Lieut-Col G F Graham, Agra	Mr J E Lacey, Indore
a Mr H W Raikes, Mysore	Mr L A Bacheidar, U S, Boston
a Major Jackson, Kattiawar	Capt Fenton
a Lt-Col and Mrs Staveley, Kurrachee	Capt E Wylly
a Mr Forthouse,	a Mr C Arthur Brooks, Bombay
Mr Lenman	Mr T A Innes Noad, Bombay
Mrs H Thomas	Mr E Minors, Bombay
a Mrs Millett	Mr Thos. Wilson, Bombay
a Mr F B Hanna, Beypore.	a Lieut Winter, R A, Mhow
a Mr J Hope, Cuddalore.	Colonel Wooldridge
Mr G G Geffert	Mr R Cox, Bombay
Mr F E Durham, Calcutta	Mr G Thomson, Bombay
Capt W H Scott, Ferozpore	Lieut-Col Thomas, England
a Mr A MacMillan, Allahabad	Mr John Greenwood, Bombay
Mr S Orner, Paris	Mr A D Pelly, Bombay
Capt Hon E and Mrs Noel, Rifle Brigade, Syria	Mr McNair Todd, Bombay
Mr F S F Lely, C S, Surat	Mr Kanmanashow, Bombay

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN.

J Cordery, Esq., Resident of Hyderabad, Hyderabad	Mrs Waller and family, Bombay
The Hon Mr Justice Pinhey, Bombay	Mrs Dunlop and family, Secunderabad
Colonel and Mrs Rowland-son and family, Bombay	Mrs Bevan and family, Secunderabad
Major and Mrs C G Cantley, Poona	Colonel A U Playfair, Mhow
Capt and Mrs Turner Jones, Poona	Capt Nawih, Secunderabad
Major and Mrs Carruthers and family, Baroda	H C Winter, Esq, Bombay
Capt and Mrs Ulick de Burgh, Mhow	Lieut Kemball, Bombay
Mr and Mrs H C Chope, Bombay	a Colonel Birch, Bombay
Mr and Mrs E H Aitken, Bombay	a Colonel Strutt, Poona
Mr and Mrs W Squires, Bombay	a Mr and Mrs J Brooks, Bombay
Capt and Mrs Morland, Bombay	a Mr Aitken, C S, Thana
Miss Jones, Bombay	a Mr and Mrs Dunbar, Bombay
	a Dr and Mrs Riddle, Hingoli
	a Capt Kellie, Neemuch
	a Mrs Truman, Mhow
	a Capt Nugent, R A, Bombay

GLENDALE HOTEL, KHANDALLA.

Col and Mrs Elliot	Mr and Mrs Lee-Warner
Mr and Mrs Branson	Col Mansell
Mrs and Miss Boyle	Mr and Mrs Fisher
Mr and Mrs Lang	Miss Fisher
Mr and Mrs Gurney Fox	Captain Kirke
Col Caldecot	Major Kipon
Mr and Mrs Wyatt	Major Buckle
Mr and Mrs Jardin	Mr Grant, R E,
Mr and Mrs Seeman	Mr McKheeson
Rev Mr and Mrs Lord	Mr McIntosh

Residents left during the week are marked thus (a)

THANA SILK INDUSTRY.

MR. B. A. GUPTE, of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy School of Art, Bombay, has an interesting article in the *Journal of Indian Art* on the Thana Silk Industry :—

In the sixteenth century the making of Thana silks is said to have employed as many as 4,000 weavers, and as late as the eighteenth century the English congratulated themselves on being able to induce some Thana weavers to settle in Bombay. For many years the industry has been depressed. There are now only seven families of weavers working fourteen looms, which in ordinary years do not turn out more than 4500 (Rs. 5,000) worth of silks. Neither gold nor silver thread is worked into the silks. Plain silk cloth for Hindu waist-cloths or pitambars is woven to a small extent. But the special Thana silks are of two classes, silk with checked patterns, generally black and white, and apparently of European origin, and silks with very graceful geometric, apparently saracenic, designs in a great variety of colors. The soft tints and free lines of many of the patterns are much admired, and would come into general rise were it not that they cost from 40 to 50 per cent. more than Chinese and French silks.

The weavers (Catholic or Portuguese native Christians) hold a higher social position than the ordinary Salsette Christian fishers and husbandmen. They have the special name of Khatris and marry among themselves, and sometimes, with such of the upper class of Christians as take service as clerks in Government offices. They seem to have no memory of their original country or caste. They believe that they were Mussulmans before the Portuguese made them Christians, and thought by intermarriage with other Christians they have lost much of their special appearance, it seems on the whole probable that before they were Mussulmans they were Hindus of the Khatri caste, and of Gujerati origin. Judging from their appearance, they have a larger strain of European blood than any other Salsette Christians. They speak Portuguese at home and Marathi out of doors. Their houses are neat, clean, and airy, generally of two storeyes. The looms and the reeling and sorting gear fill part of the verandah and one end of the front room on the ground floor, the rest of the room, which is of considerable size, is filled with a round table, chairs, a cot, well-made wooden boxes and cases, and displays a row of colored prints round the wall, almost all religious, of Christ, the Blessed Virgin, and the Pope. They eat animal food daily, fish, poultry, and mutton, and are regular though not excessive drinkers of palm juice and mowha spirits. The men dress in European fashion, and the women in the Maratha robe and either the Hindoo bodice or a European jacket. They are generally neat and clean in their dress and on high days wear rich silk robes and much jewelry. Besides sorting, reeling, and spinning silk, the women of the weavers' families find time to sew their own, their husbands', and their children's clothes.

The Thana silk weavers keep Sunday as a day of rest. Besides Sundays, the chief holidays are Easter Day, Christmas Day, and New Year's Day. Their usual working hours are from seven to eleven, and from one to sunset. They never work by candle or lamp light. They have no trade guild. Boys start in any way between the ages of nine and ten fifteen years old. They are refined, gentle, and kindly, courteous and frank, seldom guilty of crime, and fairly frugal. They teach their girls as well as their boys to read and write in the Government Anglo-Portuguese School. Their girls remain at school till they are thirteen or fourteen years old. Though the competition of cheap machine-made European and hand-woven Chinese silks is gradually driving them out of their best markets, they have not sunk into poverty, or even fallen to the level of unskilled labourers. The earnings of those who cling to silk weaving are small, but those of them who have taken to drinking, cadge, they are in no way a suffering or a depressed class. Their education and the nearness of Bombay have helped many of them to better themselves by taking employments. Several families have settled in Bombay and prospered, and of those who have remained at Thana, from fifty to a hundred go daily to Bombay by train.

All the silk woven in Thana is bought raw in Bombay. It is of four kinds—*sarkar* or Chinese, Basra (Bussorah), inferior Chinese known as Ahmedabad, because Ahmedabad is its best market, and Persian. The superior Chinese is divided into three classes—*awal* or first, worth about £21 (Rs. 20) the pound; *doem* or second, worth about £1-18s. (Rs. 19); and *seom* or third, worth £1-16s. (Rs. 18) The Basra which is also arranged into first, second, and third quality, costs 18s. to £1 (Rs. 9 to 10) per maund. The *Kapila*, or powder on the capsules of the dyers' rottleria comes from Malabar, the Himalayas, and Arabia. It cost from 1s. to 1s. 6d. (8 to 12 annas) the pound. Basra is now washed or bleached and dyed, the warp silk is singed.

The next step is to make ready the loom. In this there are three processes, beddle filling, joining, and arranging. In filling the beddle according to the pattern the weaver passes the silk thread through the teeth of the reed or *phain* and through the loops in the cords of the different beddles. When the threads are passed through the reed and the beddles, they are tied behind the beddle frames in small bunches or clusters. The end of the warp is then brought and laid beside these bunches of silk, and beginning with the right hand bunch, each thread is stripped and by a rapid twist wound round one of the warp threads. When the joining is finished the threads are arranged through the whole length of the warp in accordance with their position at the beddles. The last process of beddle-filling is generally avoided by leaving about six inches of the former warp behind the beddle, to which the new threads are attached.

The Thana work is finished in hands in the cloth to the customer from whom the order was received, or, when it was woven on his own account he sells it to local customers who comes to his house to buy, or if there is no local demand, he takes it to Bombay.

Bohoras and Parsis use the checked silks for women's garments. Some of the geometric patterns are much admired by Europeans for dressess, and by Parsis for trousers, and have a small but fairly steady sale. Except that the demand for Hindu waistcloths is briskest during the marriage season (November-May), the demand for Thana silks is fairly uniform all the year round.

The Thana silk weavers seldom employ hired labour at their own houses. When they do they pay the weaver from 8s. to 10s. (Rs. 4 to 5) a piece of fifteen yards long by eighteen inches broad. This represents about twelve days' weaving, or a daily wage of from 7½d. to 1s. (5 annas to 8 annas). The Musalman warper is paid 2s. (Re. 1) for warping enough for a couple of *tanis* or one piece or *taga* of from fifteen to twenty-five yards.

To sort and reel the silk, a skein is moistened and thrown round the *pitara*, a rough circular bamboo cage about four feet across and two feet deep. In the centre of the cage is a rod about two and a half feet long. About three inches from each end of this rod, that is about two feet apart, are fastened six spoke-like pieces of narrow bamboo about a foot and a half long. The ends of the two sets of spokes are tied together with cords, and the skein of silk is thrown over the cords. In reeling and sorting the worker, who is generally a woman or a girl, sits to the left by one side of the cage on a stool. On the ground by her right side lie one or two reels with long handles and points. She sets the bottom of the central rod of the cage in a porcelain cup or in a smooth cocoa-nut shell, picks out the end of the hank, ties it to one of the reels and lays the reel at her right side, the handle lying on the stool and the point balanced between the great toe and the second toe of her right foot. She spins the cage by whirling the top of its central rod by her left hand, and as the silk is set free, winds it on the reel by giving the handle of the reel a short rolling motion with her right hand and letting the point whirl between her toes. As the silk winds it passes across her left leg just above the knee. A band of cloth tied to the knee, and as the fibre passes over the band, the sorter is said to be able to tell by the feel when the quality of silk changes. One hank of silk generally contains two or three qualities of silk. Each quality is wound on a separate reel. When the quality changes, the sorter breaks the fibre, and picking up a fresh reel or the reels to which the new quality belongs, joins the ends with her tongue, and goes on reeling till another change in quality takes place. After it is sorted, with the help of a small wheel or *roda*, the silk is doubled by winding fibres from two reels on to a bobbin or *thale* of hollow reed about the size of a cigarrette. These bobbins are next arranged on the frame of the *rahat* or throwing machine. The throwing machine or *rahat* is in three parts. In the centre is the bobbin-frame or *sidha* with a central and two side uprights; about two feet behind the bobbin-frame is the great wheel or *grande-roda*, about two and a half feet in diameter and with a broad hollow rim; and about three feet in front of the bobbin-frame stands an upright conical reel or *sakumba* about twenty-six inches high and eight inches in diameter. The central or bobbin-frame consists of a divided central upright and two side uprights, whose outer edges are cut into a row of eight notches. At right angles with the central upright, that is, parallel with the ground, a set of eight bobbin-holders are fastened about two inches apart. These bobbin-holders are round tapering steel rods or pegs about the size of a packing needle, which stand out three or four inches on either side of the central upright. Over the end of each of these steel rods a bobbin is drawn in shape and size like a cigarrette. Each pair of bobbin is connected with the wheel by a cord which encircles its hollow rim. From the inner end of the axle of the wheel, a coir rope runs forward and is passed round the central rod or the high conical reel or *sakumba*. In working the machine the thrower sits on a low stool, and, as she turns the wheel, the cords pass round its rim, the bobbins twisting the two fibres into one, while the coir rope from the further end of the axle turns the reel. As the bobbins set free the fibres, the reel draws them through the two sets of eight notches on the outer uprights in the bobbin-frame between two round rods, which are marked off by rings of cords into sixteen compartments, so that as the long reel revolves sixteen hanks are wound round it, eight from each side of the bobbin-frame. When full the large conical reel is taken away, and the silk is wound on a smaller reel of the same shape, called *sakumbi*, which measures eighteen inches long by seven in a diameter. This yarn, which is known as double of *dautar*, is used in making some checked fabrics. But most of the yarn is again wound on bobbins, and a second time put through the throwing machine, so as to make the regular or four-fold, *chartar* yarn.

These processes do not differ from those in use in Yeola in Nasick, except that in sorting the silk passes over the sorter's left knee instead of through her fingers. The throwing machine is much smaller than the Yeola machine, and the reel is conical and upright instead of round and flat.

When the silk is twisted, the warp threads are sent to Musalman cotton weavers to be arranged for the warp. This costs 2s. (Re. 1) for every thirty yards of warp. The next process is washing or bleaching. If the yarn is not to be dyed it is washed in country soap and water. If it is to be dyed, it is first bleached by boiling it in an alkaline ley, a mixture of slaked lime and carbonate of soda. The silk is steeped in the boiling ley from ten to fifteen minutes, and must be carefully watched, as it spoils if it is kept too long. After boiling the yarn is washed, left in a solution of alum for one night, and again washed. The silk is now ready to be dyed. The dying appliances are simple: an ordinary brick fire-place, a copper cistern, and a stone-grinding mill.

In dyeing silks red, cochineal, *cocus cacti*, and pistachio galls, *pistachia vera*, in the proportion of one of cochineal to four of pistachio galls are powdered together and boiled in the copper cistern or dye-beck, and the silk is steeped and stirred in the mixture till it takes the required tint. The boiling mixture is then allowed to cool, and the silk washed several times and dried. If the colour is dull, the tint is brightened by dipping in lemon juice mixed with water. In dyeing orange, the silk undergoes the same processes as for red, except that in addition to cochineal and pistachio galls, the dye-beck contains a variable quantity of *isparuk* or delphinium. To dye lemon-yellow, silk is steeped in a hot strained solution of *isparuk* and impure carbonate of soda, and is then squeezed and dried. Though not itself yellow, this solution gives the silk a yellow that does not fade by exposure to the sun. To dye green, yellow silk is steeped in indigo. For black, the silk is steeped in an infusion of myrobalans, and then, for three nights in *nachnee, eleusine coracana*, and a paste containing pieces of steel, then squeezed, steeped either in cocoa-nut oil or cocoanut milk, and washed in plain water. To dye purple, red silk is steeped in an infusion of myrobalans and dried, without being washed. It is then steeped in a solution of sulphate of iron and dried. Another way of making a purple fabric is to use black silk for the warp and red silk for the weft. Silk is seldom dyed blue. When blue silk is wanted, the dye used is indigo, and the work is entrusted to Musalman indigo dyers, who are paid 2s. the pound. To dye tanny, yellow silk is boiled a degree less in the alkaline ley then for other shades. It is then taken out, squeezed, kept moist, and, without being washed, is plunged into a solution of dyers *rottleria*, Rottleria *tinctoria*, and powdered alum in the proportion of fourteen of the rottleria to three of the alum, mixed with carbonate of soda and boiling water. It is steeped for a few hours and till the effervescence passes off. In this mixture the silk is steeped, stirred, and left to soak for about four hours. This is the most lasting of yellow dyes, but the process requires close attention.

Nine chief dye-stuffs are used in colouring Thana silks, carbonate of soda, country soap, alum, copperas, pistachio galls, *isparut* or *delphinium*, myrabalans rottleria, and cochineal. Of these, pistachio galls, *isparuk*, rottleria, and cochineal are brought from Bombay, the rest are purchased in Thana. The carbonate of soda is of three kinds *papad khar*, *khar*, and *khar-pani*. The *papad khar* comes either from Sindh, where they are dug from the bottom of small ponds, or from Arabia. They are a mixture of the carbonate and sesqui-carbonate of soda and contain a variable quantity of silices, chlorides, and sulphates. According to the amount of impurity the price varies from above 1½d. to 3d. (1 or 2 annas) a pound. The soap or *subon* is country soap, chiefly made in Madras for a short period; and in 1862 Mr. Reade appointed Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, and remained in that district till 1871, when he retired on an annuity. The late Mr. Jeremiah Connor, who was editor of the *Madras Telegraph* when Mr. Reade made himself into trouble, warmly and vigorously espoused his cause in the columns of his paper, and Mr. Reade, in grateful recognition of the valuable service done to him by Mr. Connor, allowed him (Mr. Connor), who suffered wants Mission poor and needy, a pension till his death. Mr. Reade was a fine English gentleman and a genuine Christian, and his charities were unbounded. He was a great supporter of Mission work, and organized a Mission in Cuddalore himself, the church built by him at Panroty standing as a monument of his Christian zeal. His daughter, Miss Reade, is now the devoted heart and soul to Zenana Mission work at Cuddalore, founded and supported by her good and loving father.—*Times*.

PROFESSOR VAMBERY ON THE AFGHAN QUESTION.

PROFESSOR ARMINIUS VAMBERY, of Buda Pesth, the celebrated traveller, who is one of the best known authorities on Central Asian questions and has made a statement of his views upon the present crisis to a representative of the Press Association, immediately on his arrival in London. He does not regard an immediate war with Russia as probable, but considers that a decisive settlement of Central Asian supremacy between that Power and Great Britain will soon become unavoidable. In this view, with a Radical is the question of Disestablishment." "Oh! that is an open question; nor is there any intention on the part of the Liberal party to force Disestablishment upon the country. That alone need not trouble us, nor the Conservative ranks. But really, Mr. Vincent, this conversation is a little too polemical. Tell me, have you come back from across the seas with more or with less faith in England and her Empire?" "So far as her colonies are concerned," replied Mr. Vincent, "I cannot find words to express how immensely my faith has been deepened and strengthened by everything that I have seen and heard. I have seen in the course of my hasty journey from colony to colony almost every colonial Minister, and almost every colonial member of Parliament. I have mixed with all sorts and conditions of men; I have sailed over seas on which I saw no flag but that of England, and passed from port to port without ever hearing any language other than that of my mother country; and I cannot convey to you by any words that I can utter how the conception of the greatness of the might and the majesty of England and the English people has grown within me day by day until it dwarfs all other ideas into comparative insignificance. But at the same time that I have formed this conception of the splendour of the destiny which Providence has in store for our race, I feel none the less convinced that if within the next few years decisive measures are not taken to federate this scattered empire it will dissolve like the baseless fabric of a vision, leaving not a wreck behind.' As an empire we must indeed federate or perish, and nothing has pleased me more on my return than to find how fast the idea of federation has taken root in the public mind at home. In all our colonies I only found one man who was avowedly an opponent of federation. That man, unfortunately, was emphatic in their loyalty to the mother country, while not disguising in the least the fact that it will be impossible for these great and growing commonwealths to continue much longer in a state of absolute subjection, so far as questions of foreign, naval, and military policy are concerned, to a Government resting solely upon the choice of the electors of the three kingdoms. You give loyal Australasia no voice in the direction of your foreign and colonial policy, while Ireland is allowed to send three or four score members to the Imperial Parliament whose one raison d'être is their hostility to the very existence of the British Empire. That will not last, and the sooner we face the fact the better."

"And now about India, Mr. Vincent." "Ah, that is another matter. I was much impressed when in India with two things: First, the enormous material advantages which we have heaped upon that country. Through the whole of that vast continent of 200,000,000 of people, no sword can be unsheathed without our sanction. We have knitted together the wrecks of ancient kingdoms with the railway and the telegraph in every city. We have opened schools and hospitals, and a native press is springing up in all the great centres of population. Enormous tracts of land have been redeemed from the desert by our irrigation works, under our rule the population flourishes and increases. And yet—and this is my second impression the people for whom we have established all these benefits thanks us for nothing, regard us with ill concealed impatience and dislike, and most of them would if they could, banish us from their country to-morrow. There are many things about India which fill me with grave misgivings, even if Russia does not advance nearer the Indus than the posts which she now occupies. I was astounded by the acquaintance passed by many natives with all the minutiæ of English affairs. At a public meeting which I attended in Calcutta, our countrymen were certainly surpassed, so far as eloquence went, by a homœopathic doctor—whose oration in English was as remarkable for polish and fervour as those of our judges were for the reverse. Another thing that impressed me much was the admirable drill and bearing of the sepoy troops. The importance of India to England is vast, though, I think, perhaps a little over-rated. It affords employment for a certain number of our sons, and we do, of course, an enormous trade with the country, but in both capacities what is it to compare with Australia, if one of the other must be given up which God forbid if British devotion and force of arms can avert such a calamity. It is there, in the free communities with which England is peopling the great Continent in the southern seas, not in the military empire which we have seized in the midst of millions of men of alien race, religion, and civilization, that we must look for the true and abiding glory of the English name."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In Disorders of the Skin, this safe and simple remedy produces remarkable beneficial effects. J. L. Milton, Esq., Surgeon to St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, writes :—" After carefully examining the effects of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and comparing them with those produced by other kinds of Cod Liver Oil, I have satisfied myself of its very great superiority. In some cases of lepra, eczema, lichen, and prurigo, I consider Dr. de Jongh's Oil invaluable." Sold only in capsules imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists druggists and storekeepers. Sole consignees, Anand Harford and Co., 210 High Holborn, London.

BENGAL.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.—Mr. D. A. Allen is posted to Patna in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates; Mr. C. P. L. Macaulay has six months' leave from the 15th instant; the services of Mr. A. S. Womack, Assistant Magistrate, Seetamurhee, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department of the Government of India; Major J. J. Macleod commands the Behar Light Horse during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Hudson; Mr. W. D. Abercrombie is to have charge of the Patna City Police; Mr. C. H. Parish is transferred to the Mymensingh Police; the services of the Rev. H. O. Moore, of St. Paul's Cathedral, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department from 11th May; Mr. Duff-Bruce and Mr. H. B. H. Turner are re-appointed to the Port Commission, the former from the 11th and the latter from the 15th May; from the 11th May Mr. Duff-Bruce is also re-appointed Vice-Chairman of the Port Commissioners.—*Indian Daily News*.

MADRAS.

THE ARTS AND INDUSTRIES OF MADRAS.—In September last Mr. Havel, the newly appointed Superintendent of the School of Arts, was directed by Government to visit certain districts, and to report upon the arts and industries carried on there. He accordingly visited those places, and has submitted a lengthy and exhaustive report on the manufactures of those districts. His researches, while they have not resulted in the discovering of any new industries—a result which was hardly to be anticipated—serve to establish a number of useful facts in regard to the condition and distribution of industries already known. His tour embraced the districts of North Arcot, Salem, Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Madura.—*Mail*.

THE LATE MR. C. W. READE, C. S.—A correspondent writes :—The last English mail has brought intelligence of the death at Saint Catherine's Hill, Blackgang, Isle of White, on the 27th April, of Mr. Charles William Read, a retired member of the Madras Civil Service, at the age of sixty-seven years. On 21st July 1857 he was appointed to the office of Collector and Magistrate of Vizagapatam and Agent to the Governor of Fort St. George. It was while holding these offices that he incurred the displeasure of Sir Charles Trevelyan, whose administration, brief as it was, was responsible for the suspension of Mr. Reade, the dismissal of Mr. Prendergast, Accountant-General, and the forcible retirement of Mr. Sullivan, another member of the Madras Civil Service. The charges preferred against Mr. Reade were that he had received unauthorized presents from the Maharajah of Vizianagram (the father of the present Maharajah), being an offence against the Statute Code of Her Majesty's Service. On the matter coming to the knowledge of Sir Charles Trevelyan, he at once directed the suspension of Mr. Reade, and directed a Commission to sit and inquire into the charges preferred against him. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Holloway, who was then Mr. Reade's junior by thirteen years, was appointed Commissioner, and here Mr. Holloway made his mark as a man of great intellectual abilities. The charges fell to the ground, and Mr. Reade was honourably acquitted, and on his threatening to bring a suit against Government for damages, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Edward Denison, who was then Governor of Madras, directed Mr. Reade's reinstatement, and compensated him for the loss sustained by him through being falsely charged with peculation, and he was entailed loss of employment for two years—from 24th September 1859 to November 1861. Sir William appointed him to act as Collector and Magistrate of Madras for a short period; and in 1862 he was appointed Collector and Magistrate of South Arcot, and remained in that district till 1871, when he retired on an annuity. The late Mr. Jeremiah Connor, who was editor of the *Madras Telegraph* when Mr. Reade made himself into trouble, warmly and vigorously espoused his cause in the columns of his paper, and Mr. Reade, in grateful recognition of the valuable service done to him by Mr. Connor, allowed him (Mr. Connor), who suffered wants Mission poor and needy, a pension till his death. Mr. Reade was a fine English gentleman and a genuine Christian, and his charities were unbounded. He was a great supporter of Mission work, and organized a Mission in Cuddalore himself, the church built by him at Panroty standing as a monument of his Christian zeal. His daughter, Miss Reade, is now the devoted heart and soul to Zenana Mission work at Cuddalore, founded and supported by her good and loving father.—*Times*.

THE FLORA OF CEYLON.

SOME idea of the richness and variety of the flora of Ceylon may be gathered from a paper recently read on this subject by Dr. Trimen at a meeting of the Ceylon branch of the Asiatic Society :—

The systematic catalogue of Ceylon plants which Dr. Trimen presented to the society includes above 3,250 species. The flowering plants number about 3,000, and the ferns 250. Of the former, 285 are not native, 75 are aliens, and consists, chiefly of vegetable waifs and strays. There are numerous foreign fruit trees and many tropical weeds. A comparison with other parts of the globe shows that the Ceylon flora is a rich one, but probably not more so than in any equal area in India. The remarkably large proportion of indigenous growths, 29 per cent., is probably larger than that of any other continental island except Japan. Comparisons have been made in this respect with other countries from the British Isles with over 1,400 species and probably none indigenous to New Zealand, with 72 per cent. peculiar to the country. Ceylon has derived the bulk of its flora from continental peninsular India, only about 130 species (besides the indigenous ones) not occurring there. The separation of the north-ernmost parts of the island from the mainland has been shown to be geologically recent. Of indigenous genera Ceylon only possesses 20, and these contain 48 species. Of the indigenous species, all but about 75 are members of genera also represented in peninsular India. But there are also in Ceylon species of genera not met with in peninsular India, identical with those of other countries. In all, no less than 100 genera of flowering plants are represented in Ceylon which are not to be found in the peninsula. At least four-fifths of the island of Ceylon present almost precisely the floral characteristics of the Carnatic, the indigenous species being closely allied to those of that district of Southern India.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 19th May, as compared with that for the 12th May :—

LIABILITIES.	May 12. Rs.	A.	P.	May 19. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	41,58,181	4	4	41,58,181	4	4
Treasury Balance	1,45,37,317	15	3	1,01,95,153	9	1
Other Deposits	2,58,51,195	6	2	2,57,61,958	7	2
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,67,239	13	4	5,69,310	4	9
Sundries	15,56,203	4	3	15,56,584	9	1
Rs.	6,64,70,137	11	4	6,82,09,218	2	5

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	48,76,786	4	0	50,55,598	8	0
Other authorised Investments	45,07,812	8	0	45,89,762	8	0
Loans on Govt. Securities	89,54,407	0	9	1,10,35,332	2	3
Credits on do.	94,69,278	5	11	94,39,847	13	1
Bills Discounted	1,79,40,886	2	4	1,66,50,290	14	11
Balances with other Banks	3,76,594	7	7	1,66,184	9	0
Bullion	8,01,522	6	11	5,82,324	14	8
Dead Stock	11,72,041	9	4	11,70,827	9	8
Stamps	10,747	1	0	9,947	6	0
Sundries	5,23,413	12	0	6,01,022	2	11
Cash at Head Office	73,59,466	5	6	87,10,366	6	2
Do. at Branches	1,08,07,139	12	0	1,00,62,773	3	9
Rs.	6,64,70,137	11	4	6,82,09,218	2	5

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, May 22.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·814
Temperature of the Air	83·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·2
Dew Point	76·1
Relative humidity of Air	·77
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—Sc.	2·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	89·2
Minimum do. (read at 10 a.m.)	80·0
General Direction of Wind	NNW, NW., N. NNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	334

* From midnight to midnight.

WHY MR. HOWARD VINCENT CAN NO LONGER BE A LIBERAL.

MR. HOWARD VINCENT, the well-known ex-Director of the Criminal Investigation Department in Scotland-yard, has returned home from a tour round the world and been promptly interviewed by a representative of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. Mr. Vincent has made good use of his time. Little more than nine months have elapsed since he took an affectionate farewell of his former subordinates, and handed over the duties of the Department to his successor; yet in that short space of time he has circled the world, and visited nearly every British dependency, with the exception of South Africa. His object in doing so was to study in the various centres of Greater Britain the problems of empire, and to expand his mind by inhaling the freer air of New England's beyond the seas.

"I have now just returned from a tour across Canada, through all the Australian colonies, returning home by India and Egypt, and I was literally overwhelmed by the severity and the enmity with which Mr. Gladstone's Government is condemned by every Englishman beyond the sea. I could not find any one who had a good word to say for it in any colony or dependency of the Crown. When I was in Melbourne there was not a single public building in the whole city which would consent to receive a portrait of the Prime Minister, and yet there was hardly a cabin far away up in the bush, into which we looked in our excursions up-country, in which you would not find a picture of Lord Beaconsfield."

"No," Mr. Vincent, "I have come back absolutely aghast at the deliberate neglect of British interests in almost every quarter of the globe during the past five years, and with the firm conviction that a continuance of such a policy can only lead to the early overthrow of

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 23.

TO-DAY having been observed as a general holiday, we have nothing to report in connection with our local markets.

In London and Liverpool the Whitsuntide holidays commence from to-day, and we shall accordingly be without commercial telegrams until Thursday.

The Stock Exchange quotations of yesterday were somewhat irregular. Consols remained unaltered at 99, but French Rentes were ⅛ lower at 108⅜. The Indian 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan was ¼ higher at par, but 4 per cent. Rupee Paper was ⅛ lower.

In the London General Produce markets, Linseed yesterday was partially 3d. per quarter lower; Rapeseed and Wheat unchanged.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday closed firm, sales of 7,000 bales, including 800 Surats. Spot prices were unaltered, but Americans to arrive were 1-4d. to 1-32d. higher. In New York prices were the same—11 cents for ready Mid-Uplands, 11·07 cents per lb. for August shipment.

The movements of the staple during the week have been comparatively unimportant. The trade have only taken from Liverpool 40,000 bales, so that the reduction in the stock is but 19,000 bales. In the visible supply for all Europe the decrease during the week has been 60,000 bales, bringing it to 320,000 under last year, and 680,000 bales below the corresponding date in 1883.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Week's receipts	7,000	5,000	38,000
,, Exports to U. K.	17,000	20,000	32,000
,, ,, Cont.	9,000	5,000	10,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept ...	4,653,000	4,733, 01	5,775,000
,, Exports to U. K. ,, ...	2,240,000	2,166,000	2,551,000
,, ,, Cont. ,, ...	1,344,000	1,383,000	1,753,000
,, Stock in the Ports	465,000	487,000	537,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 22nd instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Total supply of all kinds	2,230,000	2,61 ,00	2,970,070
,, Surats	39 ,000	709,000	695,730

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stoc in Liverpool	959,000	947,000	960,870
,, London	27,000	55,000	48,200
American afloat	60,000	30,000	136,000
Indian ,, ...	87,000	133,000	159,000
	1,133,000	1,168,000	1,304,070
Price of Mid-Uplands	5 15-16d.	6½d.	5 13-16d.
,, Good Fair Dholleras ...	4 13-16d.	4 9-16d.	4 3-16d.
Difference.....	1¼d.	1 13-16d.	1¼d.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 22.

Noel, Capt, Rifle Brigade, recalled from leave, from England.

Gillespie, Bgdr-Genl, Q. M. G., on duty, from Mahableshwar.

MAY 23.

Scott, Surg-Maj., on duty, from Meerut.

Thomas, Lt-Col, Staff Corps, on leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 20.

Sartorius, Lt-Col, 17th Regt. N. I., on duty, to Quetta.

MAY 22.

Hope, Capt, Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

MAY 23.

Hamilton, Maj, 6th Dragoon Guards, to join, to Sialkot.

Sandbach, Capt, R. A., to join, to Bareilly.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Major F. S. Hore, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, May 25.

The regiment will parade at the Gymkhana this day, Monday, the 25th inst., at 5-15 p. m. sharp, to take part in the Queen's Birthday Parade. Red uniform with helmets, arms, and accoutrements to be worn.

Three rounds of blank ammunition to be issued per man; all ball ammunition to be removed from the pouches before coming on parade. Members who are at the tram terminus at Byculla, Grant-road, Girgaum, and Prince's Dock at 4-45 p.m., and Colaba at 5 p.m., and those met on the way, will have their fares paid.

By order,
G. W. ROUGHTON, Captain,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

MR. N. H GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

STEPHENS BROS.,
DENTAL SURGEONS,
19, RAMPART ROW,
(Opposite Temple Bar.
Fees strictly moderate. Painless extractions.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

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THE following BOOKS have been added to the Library during the week ending May 23rd, 1885 :—

Shelf No.	Title.	Vols.	Author.
	ROOM A.		
163-13	The Country Banker; His Clients, Cares, and Work, from an experience of forty years	1	Geo. Rae.
22 9	Burma and the Burmans	1	A.R. Colquhoun.
53 3	The Relation between Religion and Science	1	Right Rev. Frederick Lord Bishop of Exeter.
	ROOM B.		
35 20	Caught in a Snare	1	Mrs. Houstoun.
38 18	The Count's Millions	1	E. Gaboriau.
,, 19	Dossier No. 113, and the little old man of Batignolles	1	Do.
53 20	Sir Tom	1	Mrs. Oliphant.
58 22	Under the Lilies and Roses ..	1	F. Marryat.
85 6	Tales from Chambers's Journal	2	.....
88 26	Sebastian	1	Mrs Cooper. (Katherine Saunders).

T. G. B. ATKINSON,
Librarian.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

LAWRENCE—May 16, at Ahmednuggur, of remittent fever, Adolphus, second son of Honorary Surgeon I. Lawrence, aged 15.

YEEND—May 22, at Nesbit-road, Byculla, G. J. Yeend, Goods Inspector, G. I. P. Railway, aged 48.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DELA-POER BERESFORD—May 17, at Naini Tal, the wife of Captain C. Dela-Poer Beresford, Royal Engineers, of a daughter (prematurely and still born.)

SEYMOUR—May 9, at Dehra Dun, the wife of Mr. A. Seymour, of a son (permaturely), who survived his birth four days.

MARRIAGE.

CORKE—COULSON—May 20, at Christ's Church, Mhow, by the Rev. M. C. Mills, Henry Thomas Peter, to Ellen Amelia.

DEATH.

JORDAN—May 19, at Mussoorie, N.-W. P., Charles James Jordan, the beloved and only son of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Jordan, of the Postal Department, aged 19 years and 6 months.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 25, 1885.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR managed to make time, on his journey down from Mahableshwar, to pay a visit to the European School of the Diocesan Board of Education established at Panchgani, and to distribute the prizes earned by the pupils during the year. Owing to some misunderstanding there was no representative of the Diocesan Board or School Committee present; but the inhabitants of the station mustered strongly, and were rewarded by an exceedingly happy and interesting speech addressed by Lord Reay partly to them and partly to the young students. His Excellency, referring to the fact that the school only contained some forty pupils and might be considered a small school, said that there were certain advantages in belonging to a small school, and that the report of the year showed that these advantages had not been neglected at Panchgani. Some of the pupils had matriculated in the University, which was creditable to the teaching staff. The school, he continued, was an interesting one, both in regard to its mixture of the sexes, and to the fact that it was an attempt to educate European children in India in a most delightful climate and away from the heat of the plains. His Excellency said he should watch the experiment in both of its special aspects with care and with interest. He concluded some good advice to the students by quoting an observation of the present Prime Minister, that the object of education is not merely to enable a man by his labour to dignify himself, but by his education to dignify his labour, whatever it may be, as all labour is honourable. The proceedings appear to have been throughout as pleasant as they were brief; and His Excellency, who was accompanied by Lady Reay, drove himself out of the school compound amid ringing cheers from young Panchgani. There can be no doubt that schools of this class are likely to increase in importance. The gradual lowering of the value of European labour in India which appears to be inevitable, together with the expensiveness of all good education in Europe and the depreciation of the rupee, render it a matter of surprise that they are not more attended to than they are. The Diocesan Board of Education is not, we believe, unaware of the drift of events in this connection, and recognises the fact that a really well equipped and officered school in a climate like that of Panchgani, and teaching efficiently up to the Entrance standard of the University, would have an excellent chance of permanent success.

FRANCE has lost in Victor Hugo the most commanding personality that remained to her after Gambetta's death. A community so singularly deficient in great men can ill afford to lose such a character, even though his work were at an end, and no worthy supplement to it was to be looked for. He was at least, and to the last, an object of hero worship, albeit that much of the worship which was showered upon him was far from reasonable, and that it earned the poet no reputation for modesty, and his admirers none for good sense. By securing so much of the homage of his countrymen he just saved them from an absolute adherence to the principle of *nil admirari*; that principle is in danger of becoming more than ever in the ascendant now that his death deprives the Parisians of the only idol at which they have of late fallen without discredit to themselves. For, when all allowance has been made for the eccentricities of his genius, there was much in the life and work of Victor Hugo that justified a homage bordering on the extravagant. His countrymen loved him perhaps less because of his poetry than because of his politics which, by the way, were the most absurd that have been expounded even in France, where a singularly large number of poets have at one time and another essayed to play the politician's part. But his "United States of Europe," with Paris, "capital of the nations," at their head, will be forgotten, while admiring readers are turning over the pages of his dramas and his poems, and wondering whether it would be the truer criticism to say that the spirit of Æschylus burns in Victor Hugo, or that the spirit of Victor Hugo inflames the tragedies of Æschylus. For although his great conquest was in a struggle around questions of form, it has not been merely as the victor over classic conventionalism that he has gained his most enduring triumph. He might have vanquished the old-fashioned classicists, as he did in hurling "Hernani" and all its daring innovations in form and expression at the heads of the Academicians, and still have held rank only amongst the second-rate writers of France—provided always that his genius had been second-rate. But fifty-five years have passed since the battle between the Romanticists and the Classicists was fought, and the generation that adores Hugo knows nothing of the great fight of 1830, and is unconscious of the literary thraldom from which he emancipated France in that year. The cause of his strength and of the enormous influence which he exercises over the minds of the French and of the people who read French is his mastery over human passion. The countrymen of Shakespeare are not likely to admit that Victor Hugo ever sounded the depths which are touched in Macbeth, or that there is anything in the whole range of his creations which for subtlety of psychological analysis will compare with Hamlet. Englishmen are prepared to be told that they are prejudiced on this point; they are prepared also with the answer that they mean to cling to their prejudices. But we shall admit that there was no phase of human life and character—except the humorous, where he failed woefully—with which he was not in sympathy, that no passion was too deep for him to sound it to its depths, that no possible association of human motives was too complicated for him to exhibit it impressively and strongly. His history, as a dozen curious illustrations might be made to show, was often faulty, but there is at least one instance in which his intuition corrected the errors of the historians. Long before German scholars had proved by patient researches in the muniment chests of Europe that Lucrezia Borgia was not as black as she was painted, Victor Hugo had done the same thing by pure intuition when he set himself the daring task of exhibiting in her personality a combination of exalted maternal love with a moral deformity as revolting as that physical deformity which in the Hunchback of Nôtre Dame he had associated with a tender and pure passion. It is by achievements such as this, and not because he at a blow demolished effete classicisms which in France as in England would otherwise have died through decay of nature, or because from Guernsey he hurled the thunderbolts of a consuming hatred against Louis Napoleon, that he has gained his exalted place in the republic of letters. With that part of his fame which he gained by writing down to the level of the Parisian mob the world will not long concern itself. We shall remember that he himself had sound views on that subject at least in sane intervals. His patriotism would have been incompatible with his cosmopolitanism, had there not been reasons to doubt the reality of the latter. Whether it was in all respects a wholesome spirit will long be debated. That the element of delusion entered largely into it is certain, as anyone can see who turns to his poetical journal of the Siege of Paris, the "Année Terrible." But then will the patriotism of even the more matter of fact amongst us stand the cold light of pure reason? We can profitably admire the glow, the warmth, and the unchanging faithfulness of Hugo, without asking whether France in these later days was not in need of some more correcting *cultus* than that of self-adoration. One phase of his poetry demands an abiding and an unreserved esteem. There has not in all time been so compelling a preacher of the tenets of child worship. Childhood, as delineated in his pen, becomes a holy thing, with a hymnal of its own. If his life work had led to nothing else than this, it would have been hereby ennobled; and perhaps the finest tribute which his admirers in all lands can pay him to-day would be to turn to his "Childless House" and to the poem in the "Année Terrible" in which he tells of the "Sick Child during the Siege." Their hearts will there at least beat in sympathy with one of Hugo's most winning moods.

THE Government have scored a victory of no slight interest in the election in County Antrim. Reuter has not told us whose seat has been vacated, but as both the members for the Irish county were Conservatives, Mr. Sinclair's return, though by a small majority, gives the Government a clear gain, and will give the Opposition very gloomy views as to their chances in Ulster at the general election. It can scarcely be, however, that the Conservatives are greatly disappointed. The Ulster counties ceased to be a stronghold of Conservatism at the general election of 1880, and shrewd Irish Conservatives have for a long time past calculated that in the next contest they may be driven from even the narrow foothold which they still possess in that part of the country. The reason for their failure on this occasion most likely is the discontent of the Irish Conservatives themselves with the recent policy of the party leaders. They feel that in the bargain which was made over the Redistribution Bill their interests were left a great deal too much out of sight, and the signs of something like mutiny in the party were shown when a deputation lately waited upon Lord Salisbury and Sir Stafford Northcote to protest against the neglect with which they had been treated. Another explanation of the present state of affairs is to be found in the fact that Orangeman and Conservative are no longer convertible terms in the north of Ireland; and something is to be set down to this other fact, that there is a growing doubt amongst the people of Ulster as to whether the Conservatives have anything to offer them beyond a collection of well-worn negations. The election will probably make it easier for the Government to keep of one mind in regard to the renewal of the Irish Crimes Act, which has apparently ceased to be a cause of dissension in the Cabinet.

THE Government of Bombay have registered a decision in regard to the forthcoming Exhibition which at least marks progress. The question of the site has been removed from the area of debate and uncertainty by Resolution in which they state that "being desirous of doing all in their power to insure the success of the undertaking," they sanction the site recommended by the Executive Committee, namely, the General Parade Ground bounded by the Esplanade Main-road, the Cruickshauk-road, and the Waudby-road. It is known that difficulties in the way of this selection had been raised by the military authorities, the Commander-in-Chief having suggested that in the event of the Exhibition Building being erected on the site proposed, the native infantry regiments would be deprived of their parade ground for two years, and that there would be no means of carrying out any brigade instruction, from want of space. But there is other available ground for military purposes—the space on the opposite side of the Esplanade-road, for instance, which, though more circumscribed, is not entirely unsuitable even for brigade purposes. The Government have done wisely in treating the objection of the military authorities as anything but fatal to the site suggested. Now that all doubt as to the site has been removed, it may be hoped that the Executive Committee will take another forward step without delay.

WE understand that the permanent appointment of Mr. J. B. Richey to the Chief Secretaryship will be accompanied by a certain amount of shuffling of the portfolios in the Secretariat. Mr. Richey will take charge of the Revenue Department, for which his previous training and experience specially qualify him, and Mr. Nugent will revert to the Judicial Department.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

T. R. H THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT, accompanied by Lord and Lady Downe and Dr. Scott, arrived in Bombay on Saturday morning by the mail-train from Meerut. The Governor's saloon carriages had been attached to the mail-train for the accommodation of their Royal Highnesses; and some extra saloons and carriages had been provided for the rest of the party. Mr. J. R. Duxbury, the General Traffic Manager of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, and Mr. R. H. Vincent, the head of the Railway Police, were in charge of the train from Ahmedabad until its arrival at the Grant-road station. Here—although the Duke's arrival was a private one—special preparations had been made by the railway authorities. The station was gaily decorated with a profusion of many-coloured flags and bannerets, and a portion of the platform, facing the station entrance, was carpeted with scarlet broadcloth. Outside, in the compound, the A Company of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteers, with band, under the command of Captain Luard, were drawn up, having on their left a detachment of sowars belonging to the Governor's body-guard. The windows and balconies of the bungalows facing the eastern entrance of the station were filled with ladies and gentlemen who had assembled from the neighbourhood to witness the procession of carriages from the station. A number of townspeople lined the sides of the road. The scene on the platform, as the approach of the train was signalled, was very bright. A large number of gentlemen, in lines eight or ten deep, had gathered on either side of the carpeted passage; among them being General Gillespie, General Edwardes, Colonel Wardrop, Major Creagh, Major Bisset, the Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, Mr. J. M. Sleater, and others. A number of railway policemen, under the direction of Khan Saheb Manekshah Dhunjeeshah, kept order within and without the station. Some of the gentlemen present were introduced to the Duke, who shook hands with them. A short delay occurred in making a move to the carriages, as His Excellency the Governor, who was expected to be present, had not come up. Presently Colonel the Hon'ble N. G. Lyttelton, the Military Secretary, and Lieutenant Hamilton, aide-de-camp, who preceded Lord Reay, entered the platform, and informed the Duke that his lordship would be there in a few minutes. Immediately afterwards Lord Reay appeared on the platform, and welcomed their Royal Highnesses. A procession was then formed, and the party left the station under the escort of the Governor's body-guard. In the first carriage, drawn by four horses, with outriders, sat the Duke and Duchess, General Gillespie, and the Hon. Colonel Lyttelton. This was followed by the Governor's carriage, and by others containing the members of the staff. The party drove to Government House, Malabar Point.

On Saturday evening the Duke and Duchess of Connaught made an excursion to Elephanta, with Lord and Lady Reay and several members of His Excellency's staff. The party left Apollo-bunder as soon after five o'clock as the heat permitted, performing the journey in the Government launch, which quickly conveyed the visitors to the island. The caves were inspected, and the return trip made by the light of the moon, Bombay being again reached by ten o'clock.

Yesterday the Duke and Duchess of Connaught accompanied the Governor and Lady Reay to evensong and sermon at St. Thomas's Cathedral. There was a crowded congregation. The anthem was "Lovely appear over the mountains." The Rev. A. Goldyer Lewis, Senior Presidency Chaplain, preached an eloquent sermon from the text "Son of man, can these bones live?" (Ezekiel, xxxvii, 3.)

NOTES FROM KASHMERE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SRINUGGUR, MAY 16.

YESTERDAY was a great day for the Mahomedans, not only of Srinuggur, but of the whole valley. It was the first great festival of the summer season, and the event celebrated consisted in the exhibition of a hair of the beard of the Prophet, which has for centuries been deposited at the Holy Place on the Dal Lake, two miles from the city. This single hair is kept in a silver box with a glass lid, and is exhibited three times during the festival to the crowd collected, chiefly in boats on the water. With some difficulty the box can be seen by the greater number who must remain a considerable distance off, but that is sufficient to arouse very strong emotions and to cause nearly all to clasp their hands together in the manner peculiar in the East and bow the head in veneration. Fortunately the day was fine, the first fine day for some time past; the air was warm also and pleasant, but, nevertheless, inside the house the temperature was only 64° at five o'clock in the afternoon. Clouds hung over the valley nearly all day, obscuring the sun, and in the afternoon one of the storms common at this time of the year worked its way slowly over the Pir Panjal range, travelling the usual course along the tops of the mountains to the south end of the valley, and eventually reaching the Sind Valley, seeking there for the higher ranges of Haramuk, and in that direction leaving the valley. These storms look very threatening, and the low rolling sound of the distant thunder would indicate in any other locality the inevitable approach of a great storm of rain; but in Kashmere their approach is very rare beyond the mountain ranges, whilst the variety of light and shade, of sunshine breaking through in the distance and lighting up the snowclad tops, still heavily covered with their winter's garb, afford marvellous views which would defy the ablest artist to paint, they come and go so quickly and change colour so completely.

The rumours of war have faded away nearly, but they have done their share of mischief to the Kashmere State. The railway from Jummoo into the valley—a project much talked about only a few months ago—has been indefinitely postponed, and the Supreme Government can give no hope of its construction for a long time to come. So much the worse for the Kashmeeris, though I fear the officials at Jummoo secretly rejoice at this result of complications on the frontier of Afghanistan.

In the discussions on the Ilbert Bill two years ago the fact was disclosed that native magistrates in India had jurisdiction over all Europeans except Englishmen, and in Kashmere last season this fact was put to the test and proved to be correct. An English officer wished to lay a complaint in the court of the Resident against a French gentleman who has resided in Srinuggur for nearly twenty years. Colonel Sir O. St. John declined to hear the complaint because he had no jurisdiction over a French subject. Consequently, there being no French Consul here, the complaint was heard by the Chief Judge of Kashmere, in whose court complaints of all sorts are usually heard. Some remarks were made at the time as to the propriety of an English officer appealing to a native judge for justice, the cause of complaint being the use of abusive and insulting language. The French subject was, however, fined Rs. 50 for the use of the language complained of, and here the matter ended, except that the papers in the case were forwarded to the Commander-in-Chief. Englishmen, therefore, in Kashmere, if they have a difference with a European who may not be an Englishman, have no other alternative than the native court; our own Resident can give us no assistance. In a case of serious assault this would be a subject of regret with many Englishmen. Recently two French residents here had a difference; they both make carpets, and one of them—the same who has already been referred to—put his seal on the looms belonging to the other Frenchman, during the latter's absence in France for six months, on the ground that the carpets then on the looms were his property. The case has been decided in favour of the latter; but here we have another instance of Europeans being obliged to appeal to the native court of justice in the country where they reside. It is said, however, that French subjects thus situated can appeal to the French Consul either at Bombay or Calcutta, and that the decision of the native court can be used to put French law into action. This case is interesting, and will be referred to again when the facts are obtained more fully.

VICTOR HUGO.

"MEN OF THE TIME" gives the following sketch of Victor Hugo's life and work. Hugo (Vicomte), Victor Marie, was born at Besancon, Feb. 26, 1802, his father being a colonel in the French army. From Besancon he was carried to Elba, to Paris, to Rome, and to Naples, before he was five years of age. In 1809 he returned to France and received classical instruction at a religious house. The first volume of his "Odes and Ballads" appeared in 1822, and his tales, "Hans of Iceland," and "Bug-Jargal," were written about this time. In 1826 he published a second volume of "Odes and Ballads," which exhibited a change in his political and literary opinions, and in 1827 he composed his drama, "Cromwell." In 1829 he published his "Last Days of a Condemned Criminal," the terrific interest of which secured it an immense success. M. Hugo prepared a further attack on the stiff and unnatural style of French dramatic literature in his "Hernani," first played at the Theatre Français, Feb. 26, 1830, and it caused a scene of riotous confusion. The Academy went so far as to lay a complaint against his attempted innovations at the foot of the throne. Charles X. sensibly replied that "in matters of art he was no more than a private person." Shortly after the Revolution of July, 1830, his "Marion de Lorme," which had been suppressed by the censorship under the Restoration, was brought out with success, "Le Roi s'amuse" we performed at the Theatre Français in Jan. 1832, and the day after its production was interdicted by the Government. M. Victor Hugo, who published a number of dramatic pieces of various merit, after many struggles was admitted into the Academy in 1841, and was created a peer of France by Louis-Philippe. In 1849 he was chosen President of the Peace Congress, of which he had been a leading member. After 1852 M. Victor Hugo resided in exile in Jersey, Guernsey, and elsewhere, and refused to avail himself of the general amnesty issued Aug. 15, 1859. On the fall of the empire, however, he hastened back to his native country, entered heartily into the Republican movement, and was returned to the National Assembly at Bordeaux, which he soon quitted in disgust, sending, on March 9, 1871, the following characteristic letter to the President, M. Gréyy :—"Three weeks ago the Assembly refused to hear Garibaldi; to-day it refuses to hear me. I resign my seat." M. Hugo then repaired to Brussels, but the Belgian Government alarmed by his violent writings, and his avowed sympathy with the Communists, expelled him from the country. He then sought refuge in the seclusion of the little town of Vianden, in Luxemburg, where he composed "L'Année Terrible." Returning to Paris in July, 1871, he pleaded earnestly for the lives of Rossel, Ferré, and the other Communists, to no effect. He accepted the *mandat imperatif* in the following elections, but M. Vautrian defeated him. M. Victor Hugo has given an account of this period of his career in "Actes et Paroles, 1870-71-72," published in 1872. He wrote much after he quitted France in 1852. His satire, "Napoléan le Petit," appeared at Brussels in 1852; "Les Chatiments," at the same place, in 1853; and "Contemplations," at Paris, in 1853. His fame rests principally on his "Notre-Dame de Paris," which has been translated into most European languages, and is known in England under the title of the "Hunchback of Nôtre Dame." His semi-historical and social romance, "Les Miserables," translated into nine languages, was issued at Paris, Brussels, London, New York, Madrid, Berlin, St. Petersburg, and Turin, the same day, April 3, 1862 This was followed in 1864 by a rhapsodical work on Shakspere—not likely to add to his reputation. His last novel, "L'Homme qui Rit," appeared in 1869. M. Victor Hugo has been a prolific writer, and a list of his works would exceed our limits. Amongst those best known in England are "Claude Gueux," tale; "Lucrèce Borgia," "Marie Tudor," "Ruy Blas," "Les Burgraves," and Marion de Lorme," plays; and "Le Rhin," a book of travels. His most recent works are "La Légende des Siecles," new series, 5 vols., 1877-83; 'Histoire d'un Crime," 2 vols., 1877-78, being an account of Louis Napoleon's *coup d'état* "Le Pape," a poem, 1878; La atié Supreme," a poem, 1879; "Religions et Religion," 1880, a poem which, beginning, like the "Chatiments," in a tone of comedy and irony, reviews creeds and systems, passes from Catholicism to Nihilism, and concludes by an affirmation of a Theism without "catechisme, korans, and grammars"; "Les Quatre Vents de l'Esprit," 1881, poems; and "Torquemada," a dramatic poem (1882).

This record of Victor Hugo's career and works may be supplemented by details furnished by Professor Dowden in his "Studies in Literature," where the enthusiasm of the critic almost equals that repeatedly expressed in poem and sonnet by Mr. Swinburne for his friend and master. Professor Dowden, describing the genius of Victor Hugo as "wide and violent like a sea," quotes from "Les Contemplations" in support of an assertion that if the poet became a traitor to his early faith, his accomplices and abettors were the Heavens and the Earth :—

> "You say 'Where goest thou?' I cannot tell,
> And still go on. If but the way be straight,
> It cannot be amiss: before me lies
> Dawn and the day; the night behind me; that
> Suffices me; I break the bounds; I see,
> And nothing more *believe*, and nothing less;
> My future is not one of my concerns."

Ideas (he continues) as they arrive elaborated through creeds, and theologies and systems of philosophy, enter into no vital relation with the mind of Victor Hugo. Ideas, as he sees them in action, a portion of the marvellous spectacle of life, become at once for him sources of imaginative excitement, and as such in the highest degree important. But, besides the large impersonal influences which have been amongst the causes contributing to the growth of the poet's mind, there have been numerous trains of private joys and sorrows which have brought to his imagination and to his heart sustenance and stimulus. The urge of life has been strenuous with him, and always on the increase. Shock after shock of delight and pain have fallen upon him, and with each impact a wave of heat has diffused itself, until at length the whole nature of the man has become one glowing, fiery mass. Love and while yet in boyhood marriage with the woman he had loved as a child, a struggle with poverty, victorious leadership in a brilliant aggressive movement in art, splendid fame in early manhood, political celebrity added to literary celebrity, the rapture of generous deeds, contact with the most quickening contemporary minds, the birth of children, the drowned body of his daughter and of him whom she loved, exile, calumny, solicitude, the fidelity of friends, the presence of the seas which divided him from his country and from the often-visited grave; recently those twelve epic months of the Year Terrible, Paris in her girdle of fire, and the pale flowerlike baby on his knee, the sudden loss of a son who was a comrade, the popular vote, the insult of the Assembly, the hootings and peltings of the Brussels mob, the brilliant revival of his writings in Republican Paris—and in the beginning, the middle, and the end, the delights of the woods and the streets—these in rapid summary recall only a portion of the gladness and sadness which have gone to make up this life—a life that has already passed the limit assigned to men.

The career of Victor Hugo naturally divides itself into three periods—first, that in which the poet was still unaware of his true self, or seeking that true self failed to find it; secondly, that presided over by the Hugoish conception of beauty; thirdly, that dominated by the Hugoish conception of the sublime. "Les Orientales" marks the limit of the first period; the transition from the first to the second, which begins to indicate itself in "Les Rayon et les Ombres," is accomplished in "Les Contemplations." The third period is not closed; at the present moment (1877) we have the promise from Victor Hugo of important works in verse and prose. In a divided household the boy Victor naturally inclined towards the side of his mother, and from her inherited the monarchial tradition. From Chateaubriand he learned to recognise the literary advantages offered by neo-Catholicism, and under his influence the Voltairean royalism of Victor Hugo's earlier years was transformed into the Christian royalism which was to do service for the writer of odes under the Restoration. Before 1828 Victor Hugo's royalist fervour had certainly lost some of its efficiency for the purposes of literature. Accordingly Victor Hugo in the forefront of his next lyrical volume—"Les Orientales"—proclaims in a high tone the independence of the poet from the trammels of belief. These poems are miracles of colour and of sound. Victor Hugo still unprovided with sufficient subjects from his personal experience, and finding the monarchical pageant grow somewhat tarnished, had turned to Greece and Spain. The more ambitious efforts of the years immediately following the publication of "Les Orientales" were in the direction of the theatre, and to the same period belongs the novel "Nôtre Dame de Paris," in which the mediævalism of the writer is no longer political, or religious, if it ever were such, but is purely æsthetical, supplying him with the rich and picturesque background before which his figures move.

In the autumn of 1843 Leopoldine, daughter of Victor Hugo, and Charles Vacquerie, who had been her husband during some few spring and summer months, were drowned. After the *Coup d'Etat* of December 2, the poet became an exile from France. In 1853 was published in Brussels the volume entitled "Les Châtiments." In 1856 (twelve years had elapsed since his daughter's death) appeared the two volumes of "Les Contemplations." The first three books contain poems of many moods of joy. The fourth book includes the poems which recall all his daughter's sweetness and pretty ways in childhood—poems of a lovely purity and sadness. The father waits in his study for the morning visit of his child; she enters with her "Bonjour, mon petit père," takes his pen, opens his books, sits upon his bed, disturbs his papers, and is gone like a flying bird. Then his work begins more joyously, and on some page scribbled with her childish arabesques, or crumpled by her little hands, come the sweetest verses of his song. How the winter evening passed with grammar and history lessons, and the four children at his knee, while their mother sat near and friends were chatting by the hearth! And those summer walks of the father, thirty years of age, and the daughter, ten, coming home by moonlight, when the moths were brushing the window panes. And the sight of the two fair children's heads stooping over the Bible, the elder explaining, and the younger stening, while their hands wandered from page to page over Moses, and Solomon, and Cyrus, and Moloch, and Leviathan, and Jesus. And she is dead; and to set over against all these, there is the walk begun at dawn, by forest, by mountain; the man silent, with eyes which see no outward thing, solitary, unknown, with bent back and crossed hands, and the day seeming to him like the night; and then when the evening gold is in the sky unseen, and the distant sails are descending towards Harfleur, the arrival, and a bunch of green holly and blossoming heath to lay upon the tomb. And now Victor Hugo's gaze travelled from his own period backward over the universal history of man. "La Légende des Siècles" is the imaginative record of the crimes and the overthrow of tyrants. Breaking into a new and untried province of art now when his sixtieth year was not distant, Victor Hugo never displayed more ambition or greater strength. "L'Année terrible" is a record for the imagination, complete in every important particular, of the history of Paris, from August 1870 to July 1871; and with the life of Paris, the personal life of the poet is intertwined inseparably, and for ever. Great joy, the joy of an exile restored to his people, the joy of a patriot who has witnessed the overthrow of a corrupt and enervating despotism, and who is proud of the heroic attitude of the besieged city—such joy is mingled with the great sorrow of his country's defeat and dismemberment. He is sustained by his confidence in the future, and in the ultimate victory of the democratic ideas which form his faith; though once or twice this confidence seems for a moment shaken by the rude assault of facts. The extravagance of his love and devotion to France, the extravagance of his scorn and hatred of the invader, must be pardoned, if they need pardon—and passed by. Yet the wisdom and charity and moderation of many poems of "L'Année terrible" must not be overlooked; nor the freedom of the poet from party spirit. He is a Frenchman throughout; not a man of the Commune, nor a man of Versailles. The most precious poems of the book are those which keep close to facts rather than concern themselves with ideas. The sunset seen from the ramparts, the floating bodies of the Prussians borne onward by the Seine, caressed and kissed and still swayed on by the eddying water, the bomb which fell near the old man's feet while he sat where had been the convent of the Feuillantines, and where he had walked under the trees in Aprils long ago, holding his mother's hand, the petroleuse dragged like a chained beast through the scorching streets of Paris, the gallant boy who came to confront death beside his friends,—memories of these it is which haunt us when we have closed the book.

LORD REAY AT PANCHGANI.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

PANCHGANI, MAY 22.

YESTERDAY may be considered to have been an important day in the annals of our quiet station. A notice issued in the morning, announcing that His Excellency the Governor would in the evening distribute the prizes to the children of the Panchgani High School, was no doubt read with some pleasure by our residents and visitors, since it presented to them an opportunity of seeing the new Governor. Towards noon, however, the course of nature so changed as to make it probable that our hopes in this direction were not to be realised. The rain came down in torrents, accompanied with lightning and thunder. Some hailstones also fell. At 3 o'clock, however, it was quite clear again, and delightfully cool. Five o'clock had been fixed as the probable time of the distribution

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE GUARDS IN EGYPT.

CAIRO, MAY 23.

The brigade of Guards has arrived at Alexandria. Lord Wolseley arrived here yesterday.

NAVAL PREPARATIONS.

LONDON, MAY 24.

Admiral Hornby has been appointed to the command of a fleet of fifteen ironclads which it is intended to assemble at Portland.

THE CRIMES ACT.

The dissension which has existed lately in the Cabinet has been temporarily smoothed over. Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Chamberlain, however, insist upon the Crimes Act being renewed for one year only.

Sir Charles Dilke has arrived in Dublin.

THE QUEEN.

Her Majesty the Queen has returned to Balmoral.

ELECTIONEERING INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, MAY 23.

Lord Rosebery has gone to Berlin, where he arrived yesterday.

Mr. Sinclair, the Liberal candidate, has been elected by a narrow majority member for County Antrim in the place of the deceased member.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MAY 23.

Victor Hugo.

THE FRONTIER NEGOTIATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 23.

So far as is known at Simla, no hitch has occurred in connection with the negotiations about the frontier line, and the alarm on this score is, it is believed, unfounded—as unfounded as the rumour that a mission was to leave England or India for Persia.

The exact nature of Colonel Lockhart's embassy to Gilgit is not disclosed here. Captain E. G. Barrow, of the Quartermaster-General's Department, Simla, goes as Colonel Lockhart's secretary; and Brevet Colonel Woodthorpe accompanies the party as geologist and survey officer.

All that is knowable about Gilgit is known from Major Biddulph's book upon that region; and the object of the party is probably only to ascertain the nature of the tribal feeling there.

Colonel Woodthorpe has had much experience on the north-east frontier, in the Garo Hills, the Bhutan border, and elsewhere.

THE NIZAM AT OOTACAMUND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

OOTACAMUND, MAY 23.

Yesterday evening His Highness the Nizam held the initiatory chapter of an Order styled the Tanghai Asuffia. This Order used formerly, under the name of the Ali Buad, to be bestowed by previous Nizams on their nobles and members of the reiguing family. Latterly it had fallen into disuse, and His Highness recently decided to revive it.

At the durbar last evening there were present the Minister and his staff, as well as His Highness and suite.

His Highness gave a short address in Urdu explaining the origin and scope of the Order.

He was then invested by the Minister with the star—a handsome gold ornament set in diamonds, with yellow ribbon—of the Order. The proceedings terminated with a banquet.

His Highness and the Minister are enjoying their stay here very much, the change having been most beneficial to them as regards health.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, MAY 23.

With the approval of the Government of India the Order of the Assuffia has, I learn, been instituted by the Nizam. The insignia is a gold star, with a ring inside set in diamonds. Within it is inscribed a motto in Arabic meaning "Greatness is for God."

In honour of the Nizam having invested himself yesterday at Ooty with the insignia, Nawab Moneer-ool-Mook, the Revenue and Finance Minister, gave a dinner last evening, at which a few nobles and several heads of departments were present. After dinner, in proposing the health of the Nizam, the Nawab, speaking in Hindustani, said that since His Highness had assumed the reins of government a little over a year ago, his attention had been directed to measures of reform calculated to bring prosperity and happiness to the country. He need not enter into details of what had been accomplished during this brief period. His Highness's attention had now been directed towards the institution of an Order, by the granting of which to deserving officers he would be able to reward faithful and distinguished services. His Highness had on that day invested himself with this Order, and had commanded him to convey to those present information of his having done so. The Nawab then paid a high tribute to His Highness, and hoped that all would by an honest, diligent, and faithful discharge of their public duties establish a claim to the reward which was within their reach, and that before long he might be in a position to congratulate most of those present on having been honoured with this distinction.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 23.

Last night a meeting of members of the Madras Mounted Infantry was held at the Club to select officers and decide on a uniform. Mr. Fortune was elected captain, and Messrs. Boyson and Maccartie lieutenants. A uniform similar to that of the Calcutta Mounted Rifles is to be adopted.

STEAMER CASUALTY.

The German barque Apollo, which went ashore near Masulipatam early in April, has been got off and towed to Coconada.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

The adjourned inquest on the body of John Binny, late steward of the Madras General Hospital, was held to-day, when defalcations were shown in deceased's hospital accounts. A verdict was returned that deceased poisoned himself while in a state of temporary insanity.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MAY 22.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kerbella arrived here from Bombay, Karrachee, and Malabar Coast this afternoon.

ADEN, MAY 22.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Aimora, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, MAY 22.

Total week's sales of Cotton	36,000	bales.
" " Surats	5,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton	32,000	"
" " Surats...	nil	"
" Stock of Cotton	950,000	"
" " Surats.....	45,000	"
" " Cotton in London...	27,000	"

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton market has been quiet but steady.

Good Fair Dholleras.....	4 13-16d.
The Manchester market has been quiet.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper.....	75⅞
4½ " "	78¾
3 " Consols for account.....	99
3½ " Sterling Loan.....	100
4 " French Rentes.....	108¾
Bar Silver	49⅛

The P. and O. Company pays a dividend of 2½ per cent. for the past half-year.

The markets will be closed until Wednesday next.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT, May 23.

10 p.m.	81·6

SUNDAY, May 24.

6 a.m.	80·2
10 a.m.	87·1
2 p.m.	88·2
4 p.m.	87·0

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 8TH MAY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Ravenna, Captain E. Stewart, arrived in Bombay harbour at half-past 1 o'clock this morning, with the overland mails of the 8th May. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr and Mrs Burrell	Lieut M Stevens
Mr Brock	Mrs Glutterbuck
Mr J C Rendall	Miss A Kelly
G W Beauchamp	Miss Preston, child and two infants
Mrs Showell	
Lieut B G Prance	Capt Preston
Lieut P Smuthwaite	

FROM BRINDISI.

Lieut-Col Griffiths	Mr J K Jones
The Nawab Doulah.	Mrs A T D Crawsbay
Mr and Mrs A K Stevens	Lieut Monkinson
Lieut-Col Wace	Mrs Tyler
Mr R T Burney	Mr Trevethick

FROM ADEN.

Lieut F Campbell	Mrs Burjorjee and 2 infants
Mr M Ruttonjee	Mr Withoba Chowan
A European Inspector	

WE learn that the Indian gentlemen resident in London contemplated to take some steps with a view to recognise the endeavours made by Sir James Fergusson, our late Governor, during the tenure of his office, to promote social intercourse and friendly relations between Europeans and natives. A circular, bearing the signatures of Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay, Mr. Muncherjee M. Bhownuggree, Coomar Hurbhumsing, and others, has been issued in order to convene a meeting of native gentlemen, for the above-mentioned purpose, on the day following the departure of the last mail-steamer from London.

A PARSEE Tower of Silence is to be consecrated and dedicated at Egutpoori at the end of this month. The Parsee public of Egutpoori and the neighbourhood are mainly indebted for this to the energy and public spirit of Messrs. Nanabhoy Framjee and Dhunjeebhoy Byramjee, two of the oldest residents of Egutpoori.

THE threatened cholera has practically been stamped out at Rindli and in the lower Bolan.

As some of the Commissariat stores at Rindli have been looted of late by nightly robbers, a special police force is being sent up from the Punjab for their better security.

A NOTICE from the Telegraph Department states that the Director-General of Telegraphs has directed that, for the present, his order that encliticterminations of Latin words should be separately counted and charged for, is not to be acted upon.

COLONEL STEWART and the two Engineer officers with him remained five days in or about Herat, arriving on the 7th and leaving on the 12th. They rejoined Colonel Ridgeway at Tirpul on the 15th.

A PRIVATE telegram received in Calcutta states that the English Government at one time was pressing the nomination of the Emperor of Germany as arbitrator in the Central Asian difficulty.

MR. A. O. HUME has presented his collection of Indian birds to the British Museum, and the Museum authorities consider it to be so valuable that they have sent out Mr. Bowdler Sharpe, who has arrived at Simla, on purpose to take charge of it and arrange for its packing and despatch to England.

THE correspondent of the Allahabad paper with the Boundary Commission mentions some curious contrivances to relieve life in Meshed of some of its irksomeness: "Taking a bird's-eye view of the city one sees nothing but mud walls and trees, with perhaps a tall *badgir* or wind tower standing out conspicuously here and there. These badgirs are a great godsend in the summer. Some days ago I was taking a look at a handsome mansion (in the garden opposite the telegraph office) which was being prepared for the reception of the Commander-in-Chief here. I found that the wind from the badgirs was carried down into cellars below the ground-floor and then disseminated through the house by gratings in the floor of each room and passage. The advantage of this arrangement is that the air which, when it enters the badgir, is, in summer, warm, becomes cooled in its passage through the cellars and is distributed cool through the house. One of the most admirable arrangements in a Persian house is the central tank. This is generally situated in a lofty dark chamber, and is often five or six feet below the level of the surrounding rooms. Its floor is of cool stone, or in the houses of the wealthy and noble of white marble. Around this in the hot weather the sybarite Persian sits (when he does not feel disposed for the society of the inmates of his *selamlik*, anglice harem), drinks wine, arrack, or sherbet, tea or coffee, as the spirit moveth him, and smokes the ever-circling *kalian*.

THE same correspondent says that "Mashbad is full of temptations to spend money. In the first place association with any of the great men of the place is an expensive luxury. When Lord Condie Stephen was here, the Governor used to send him once or twice a week a trifling present, such as fruit, vegetable, sweetmeats, a lamb or a duck. For each of these attentions a *douceur* of £1 was paid to the servants of the Governor. When Mr. Herbert paid his farewell visit to the Governor I accompanied him. On our return we were escorted home by a half-dozen of *farrashes*, who received a parting tip of £2. They had the insolence to say that it was not sufficient. So much for Persian gratitude."

IF we are to credit reports from Rangoon the whole country between Mandalay and Bhamo is again infested by dacoits. Shemegah, a small town about twenty miles from Mandalay, has been looted and burned, the dacoits carrying off Rs. 20,000 in cash alone. The dacoits not only killed a lot of people, but actually fired upon the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company's steamer there, and compelled her to move off. The Burmese authorities appear to be helpless against the dacoits.

THE Seepee Fair, which is always a gala day at Simla, had to be postponed on account of the weather The Viceregal staff had a splendid tiffin laid out in the Valley, and a popular official who has a cosy nest on Mahassoo had prepared breakfast for a hundred guests, but no one ventured out to partake of the hospitality tendered. The fair came off, however, on Tuesday, and the picnickers were fortunate in having a lovely day to make up for the disappointment of the previous week.

ALTHOUGH the exports of wheat in 1884 were only two-thirds of the amount which left India in the previous year, the demand from Italy, where the Indian grain is valued on account of its suitability for maccaroni, continued to increase—upwards of half-a-million cwts. having been taken from January to December. In 1832 the exports to Italy did not exceed one-third of this amount, and in 1883 were less by one-fifth. Exports to Egypt also show a very marked increase during the last few years, and are at present four times as large as the exports to Italy. In 1883 three millions of cwts. were transhipped in Egypt, whence a considerable portion is believed to be transhipped to other parts of the Mediterranean coast.

THE Turkish regulation that pilgrims from India for Mecca must perform quarantine for at least ten days on the Island of Camaran before they are allowed to go on to Jeddah continues in force here. The notification published by the Government of India last year, warning intending pilgrims that they should leave early enough to allow of their arriving at Jeddah in time for the Haj after the detention at Camaran, and that they should take with them sufficient money to cover the fees levied by the Turkish Government and the cost of living on the island, has been re-issued. The sum named by the Mahomedan Vice-Consul at Jeddah as the least that a pilgrim should take with him from India, after paying for his passage to Jeddah, is Rs. 300. Information as to the latest safe date of sailing may be obtained from the Protector of Pilgrims at Bombay, or from the Port Office at Calcutta and other ports.

IN a recent Russian official report, the population of St. Petersburg is stated at 861,000, of whom nearly 75 per cent. are women.

THE Woon of Bhamo has a peculiar sense of justice. When he heard that the rebels were outside the town, he attributed their return to the intrigues of the French missionaries, and at once ordered all the boys in a school carried on by a Father Cadean to be strung up by the heels, in which position they remained, according to a Mandalay correspondent, for two hours. Representations were made to the King, who recalled the Woon to Mandalay for the matter to be inquired into.

TELEGRAPHY appears to have made considerable strides in India nearly sixty years ago. The *Weekly Review* for June, 1828, says:—"The system of telegraphs has arrived at such perfection in the Presidency of Bombay that a communication may be made through a line of 500 miles in eight minutes." This, of course, must have been some form of the semaphore, for, in 1828, Ampère and Ritchie were only experimenting with an electric model, all unconscious of the later improvements of Cooke and Wheatstone, which were to convert telegraphy into an affair of everyday utility.

THE Secretary of State for India has at last responded to the complaints of the sub-inspectors of army schools, and has sanctioned the admission of the following rates from the 7th February last:—On appointment Rs. 270, after 5 years Rs. 300, after 10 years Rs. 350, after 15 years Rs. 400. At present sub-inspectors receive Rs. 150 pay and Rs. 120 staff pay, the latter being increased to Rs. 150 after 5 years' service. The new rates are consolidated, and give no increase under ten years' service. The prospective advantage offered is therefore very much minimised. The Assistant Superintendent of Army Schools in Bengal has been included in the new rates of pay.

THE correspondent of the *Englishman* with the Boundary Commission telegraphs that the Amir has made a proclamation at Herat of his alliance with England. "The object of this," remarks the Calcutta paper, "was doubtless to prepare the way for the reception of Colonel Stewart, Major Holdich, and Lieutenant Talbot, who have since reached the city, where they are to make a thorough inspection of the defences. Good relations, it is said, have been again established with the Afghans, but it will be news to many that our good relations have been interrupted. It is probable by this time that the Commission has moved from Tir Pul to a camp six miles further east in the direction of Ghorian."

THE fifty-ninth annual meeting of the Standard Life Assurance Company was held at Edinburgh on the 28th ultimo. The following were the main results contained in the report:—Amount proposed for assurance during the year 1884 (2,773 proposals) £1,552,946; amount of assurance accepted during the year 1884 (2,302 policies) £1,196,426; annual premiums on new policies during the year 1884, inclusive of bonus additions, £549,974; amount of assurances accepted during the last five years, £6,890 825; subsisting assurances at 15th November, 1884 (of which £1,638,388 is re-assured with other offices), £20,467,582. With total assets of £6,466,527 and an annual revenue of £883,884, it is hardly necessary to say that the Standard is making steady progress, in spite of the growth of competition and the reform that has taken place in the business of insurance of late years.

NEWS from Lahoul shows that the winter and spring in that district have been very severe. At Kyelang, about 6 feet of snow lay on the ground throughout January and February; while the total falls from the beginning of the winter up to the 28th April aggregated 16 feet. The Ratang pass, which affords communication between Lahoul and the outer world, will be open for a few days in March; and then closed again till late in April, in consequence of fresh falls of snow. The lowest thermometer registered, during the winter, was 4 degrees below zero, or 39 degrees of frost. The season, moreover, has been a very unhealthy one throughout these western Tibetan regions. A wave of small-pox passed over Lahoul; and in one village, containing 150 inhabitants, 25 were carried off by the disease. In Ladak, also, sickness has prevailed to an unusual extent; and the cattle of that province have been decimated by a kind of plague.

VOLCANIC eruptions have again been alarming the Javanese. On the night of the 17th and 18th April the volcanic peak which forms the south-east point of the Smeroe mountain in Java, burst into fierce eruption. The Smeroe mountain is one of the highest in Java, and is divided into three peaks, only one of which has shown signs of being volcanic. The mountain began to exhibit symptoms of disturbance on the 11th of April, when it threw out large quantities of ashes, but as this was not an unfrequent occurrence, it did not create any very great alarm. On the 19th April Smeroe poured forth streams of lava and mud. There are about twenty coffee plantations on the slopes of the mountain. The majority of these suffered from a fall of ashes which was so heavy as to break down the trees, but one plantation, Kalibening, is buried deeply under the flow of lava. About 25 coolies only escaped, and they report that the manager's house was overwhelmed, with the manager in it. Four Europeans and a number of native headmen and coolies are missing. The profile of the mountain is greatly changed, and from the top downwards for about one-third of its height it shows a vast rent, from which the lava poured in a southern direction and in a strong stream.

THE REV. C. WALFORD, OF BELGAUM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, MAY 21.

THE Rev. C. Walford, chaplain of Belgaum, returned about the end of April from his annual tour in the Konkan. The great heat of the coast having affected him very seriously, he arrived at Belgaum quite disabled by an attack of acute dysentery, which growing worse, a board of medical officers decided that it was imperatively necessary for him to proceed to England. Accordingly Mr. and Mrs. Walford left Belgaum on Tuesday, the 14th instant. This abrupt separation of a pastor from his people, to many of whom he has ministered for more than ten years, has caused a general feeling of regret. The sympathy felt by all classes of people for Mr. Walford is increased by the fact that he had expressed his intention of retiring at the end of the year, when his full time of service would be completed. As it is, he is ordered home when within five months of his full pension. It is feared that he will never be able to return to India. Ten years is a long period to have occupied one and the same post of duty in India. In the case of Mr. Walford it has certainly not been without permanent marks of benefit to the community and to the church placed in his charge. Those who amid the changes of regiments have come to wield with suitable fittings and decorations throughout by the untiring efforts of Mr. Walford during his ten years' incumbency. None who year by year have been present at the Christmas services failed to appreciate the care bestowed on the minutest details of the choral service and the elaborate floral decorations; and above all, the sympathy which pervaded the congregation at his large congregation whose worship he so heartily directed. When Mr. Walford was appointed to Belgaum, the church stood on a bare plain. By his efforts the compound was enclosed, and beautifully laid out with flowering shrubs, trees, and foliage. The monumental cross erected to the memory of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of H. M.'s 64th Regiment was removed from obscurity and re-erected in its present central position, the cost being defrayed by the officers of that regiment in England in acknowledgment of Mr. Walford's efforts for its careful restoration. The cemetery which is probably one of the most pleasing and well kept in India, was entirely laid out and planted by him; and many of the soldiers' humble monuments, and not a few of the more elaborate designs, are well known to have been prepared and carried out under his personal superintendence. Mr. Walford has always taken the deepest interest in St. Mary's (pensioners) School, its development, financial success, and the education and happiness of the pupils being the objects of his untiring care. The entire community of Belgaum feel the deepest sympathy for Mrs. Walford in her great anxiety of the past few weeks. During the long period that she has been among us she has endeared herself to both rich and poor.

THE PADROADO QUESTION.

WE do not generally look with favour upon the discussion of religious questions in secular journals, for reasons which it is unnecessary to state. It was, therefore, with regret, that we witnessed the controversy carried on some months ago in the columns of a contemporary concerning the very delicate question of the Padroado. The question is not one on which every one can be trusted to speak dispassionately; it was therefore not surprising, though painful, to observe that some at least of the amateur theologians who aired their notions of ecclesiastical polity in the pages of the *Bombay Gazette* occasionally deviated into rancour and recrimination. We must, however, do our contemporary the justice to admit that no sinister motives prompted him to encourage a liberty of discussion not consistent with Catholic ideas as to what is due to authority in matters of religion. When the controversy threatened to grow too bitter, he brought it to a summary conclusion by an article which impartially reviewed the arguments on both sides, making due allowance for the patriotic attachment of the Portuguese to an institution which once shed glory on their country, while he laid stress upon the fact that the interests of the Catholic religion in India and the real interests of the Portuguese themselves must be allowed to preponderate over mere sentiment.

Had the matter been allowed to rest here there might not have been much to regret. But unfortunately the English press has taken up the subject in a far different spirit from that of our local contemporary. The *Standard* has published a leading article based upon a telegram from its Bombay correspondent relative to the impending abolition of the Padroado. If, as the coincidence of dates induces us to suspect, the aforesaid telegram was based upon the article published in the *Bombay Gazette*, it is a pity that the correspondent of the *Standard* did not furnish the journal to which he is accredited with more complete information regarding the question at issue. The want of such information proved unfortunate to the writer in the *Standard*, who has apparently striven to deal with the matter impartially, but has fallen into several errors owing to insufficient knowledge of his subject. Thus, for instance, in his very first sentence he betrays the misapprehension under which he labours by stating that "the long standing dispute between Portugal and the Holy See is about to be terminated by the definite establishment of the Papal Supremacy!" The writer fares no better in his second sentence in which he repeats the same blunder in another form, remarking that "Rome has successfully extinguished almost all local jurisdictions which have questioned her ecclesiastical autocracy." It will be news indeed to some of the most staunch champions of the Padroado that they are opposed to the establishment of the Papal Supremacy, that they are, in fact, merely continuing the fight begun by Martin Luther and Henry VIII. of England. They will not be thankful to the *Standard* for the view it takes of their attitude towards the Holy See, and they will decline to accept the sympathy which that journal promises them in the name of people in England. Sympathy based on the notion that they are actuated by hostility to the Holy See will be indignantly rejected by those who, when appealing most warmly to his Holiness to reverse the decree for the abolition of the Padroado, accompany their appeal with earnest protestations of loyalty to the Chair of St. Peter.

It is absurd to accuse Rome of a desire to extinguish local jurisdictions, which have been founded by her authority, and which must cease to belong to the Catholic Church if they renounce that authority. Instead of extinguishing local jurisdictions, it is the policy of the Holy See to multiply them for the better government of the Church. The archdiocese of Goa is certainly not threatened with extinction, while, on the other hand, some twenty-six Vicars-Apostolic now rule over a Catholic population which no Englishman will maintain could be or ought to be governed by a single prelate subject to the King of Portugal. Even when the Padroado has been completely abolished in British India, it will flourish in full vigour in Portuguese India, its natural home, at least until Goa has finally succumbed to what the *Standard* calls the "process of absorption into British India."

English Journals like the *Standard* do not carry their sympathy for the Padroado beyond a certain point. In so far as its advocates appear to be in conflict with the Holy See they are admirable in the eyes of all Protestants. But when the question before them is whether it would be better in the interests of Catholicism in British India to perpetuate the time-honoured privileges of the King of Portugal, they adopt a different tone entirely. Thus, even the *Standard*, which professes so much sympathy for the victims of Roman autocracy, speaks of the Padroado as an "interesting survival," and prints such an expressions as "the obsolete claims of the Primate of Goa." Proceeding to greater lengths it declares that "the religious community presided over by the Archbishop of Goa is in a deplorably moribund condition;" that many "of the so-called Portuguese have lapsed into barbarism if they can be said ever to have emerged from it;" and that they have been corrupted by the social and religious influences of Hinduism. Some districts subject to the jurisdiction of the Archbishops of Goa have suffered grievously in past years from spiritual neglect, and it is true that villages which were once Christian have relapsed into paganism. Nevertheless the *Standard*'s heavy indictment of the Padroado is greatly exaggerated. The whole article, which we reprint as warning to those who are prone to invoke the opinions of the secular press on matters of religion, breathes contempt for the Portuguese nation and its claims in India.

In a single short sentence the *Standard* states the common sense view of the Padroado question.—"The overthrow of her temporal dominion circumscribed the spiritual authority of Portugal." When there seemed to be a reasonable prospect that Portugal would conquer or Christianise the whole of India, the Archbishop of Goa was nominated Primate of the East. Portugal failed to accomplish either part of her mission, and the territories which she coveted fell to another Power, whose conquests have been utilised for the spread of Catholicism by missionaries of other countries than Portugal. The claims of the Archbishop of Goa to the spiritual jurisdiction over the whole of India naturally became obsolete when Portugal failed to establish her supremacy over India. Portugal, therefore, was not competent to provide for the spiritual government of the Catholics of India. England, being a Protestant country, was also disqualified, and, indeed, never sought for the privilege which a modern infidel Government so loudly clamours for. It only remained, therefore, for the Holy See itself to provide for the spiritual care of the Catholics of India. Thus it was that Vicars-Apostolic came to be appointed in British India, and with them came hundreds of priests, chiefly members of religious orders, who, aided by a zealous native clergy, trained and organised by themselves, worked on the good religious, built churches, and founded schools, colleges, and orphanages, institutions, which in these latter days are more or less peculiar to the Vicariates.—*Catholic Examiner.*

TURKEY AND THE CRISIS.

THE Constantinople Correspondent of the *Times*, telegraphing on April 23, says:—The German officers, General Ristow and Admiral Starke, in the Turkish service, with Hussein Bey, a Turkish naval officer, left on Saturday afternoon for the Dardanelles, having been specially commissioned by the Sultan to inspect the fortifications and to study on the spot an elaborate plan for the defence of the Straits which had been drawn up some months ago by a special committee of artillery and naval officers at the Arsenal.

A number of large torpedoes such as were used during the last war are kept in store at the Dardanelles, and orders have bee sent to have them prepared for replacement at short notice. No new supplies have been sent so far, but pressing orders have been given to the artillery department to commence the construction of a large number of automatic mines on a pattern specially designed for the strong currents in the Dardanelles and Bosphorus. The Porte is also making every effort to acquire some Whitehead torpedoes, but as yet without success.

The native Press has been ordered to abstain from discussing the subject of the passage of the Straits, and from any mention of the action of the Porte in case of a conflict breaking out.

The position of the Turkish Government in case of war continues to be the principal topic of public comment, this proving that, however strenuous the endeavour may be to remain neutral, it will be extremely embarrassing, if not impossible, for Turkey to keep free. In official circles it has been decided to abstain from any show of sympathy for either side; but in private discussions there is an evident conviction that the Porte's ultimate action must tend towards the British side of the question, both on account of public feeling and of the future dangers which an alliance with Russia would entail, whether that Power prevail or be beaten.

In the first case, it is argued that Russia having once got a footing in the country—as is rumoured by the proposed garrisoning of Bourgas, in the Black Sea, and the occupying of the Straits—it is extremely dubious whether she would relinquish it, in spite of the arguments brought forward by Russia to prove the contrary. And in the second case, the feeling of diffidence which has grown up towards the British policy causes apprehension that vengeance would be visited upon this country after the settlement with England.

I have heard some influential Turkish officials, however, state that it would seem scarcely possible for the Caliph to take sides with Russia, who in the impending war would be fighting against Mussulmans at the same time as against England. They add that numerous Russian wars have been waged against the Mahomedans, whose history shows that Muscovite aggression and hostile feeling have been persistently directed against their very existence.

It is rumoured that Germany and Austria have strongly urged the Porte to insist on its neutrality by appealing to treaties, but the diplomatic representatives of those Powers deny that they have presented any official note on the subject. This does not preclude the possibility of some other form of discussion of the matter. But, in any case, there are those who declare that such advice may only cover a desire to embroil Turkey and England, and it is generally admitted that the latter Power cannot possibly refrain from forcing the passage of the Straits, since action in the Black Sea is imperatively necessary in case of war. At the same time, putting aside the unavoidable effects of warfare, a strong feeling exists that this country would greatly benefit in many moral and material ways by the passage of the British forces, and that the old good feeling and mutual satisfaction—which, it cannot be denied, would be useful to England—would be restored.

On the whole, it may be said that Turkish sympathy would be given to England if only the Turks were properly encouraged and in some reassuring form secured from ultimate abandonment by England, Turkey's amiable attitude being forgotten.

HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

WEEKLY memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1885-86 including the undrawn balance of 1884-85	636,400 ... 13,810,100
Remitted from 1st April to 16th May, 1885	1,088,900
Balance to be remitted from 17th May to 31st March, 1886	12,721,200

THE "GREAT WALL" OF INDIA.

WE take the following article by General Henry Green, from the current number of the *Nineteenth Century*:—

It would be of great advantage to England if at the present moment the idea could be removed from the minds of the English people that Herat is in any way the key of India. Some thirty years ago very many of those who were then considered to be experts on Central Asian politics believed it to be so; but in later years a better knowledge of its real position and value has been gained, and it is now known that if an invasion of India is ever contemplated by a foreign Power, there are other and better roads leading towards the Indian frontier than that *via* Herat. Nevertheless, for many reasons it would be a valuable acquisition, and that Russia will occupy this position at some no very distant date there can, I think, be little doubt; and the almost certainty of her doing so will, I hope, compel the people of England to turn their serious attention to the strengthening of the natural frontier of India, which has already been commenced, and which may be made, I believe, absolutely impregnable.

I trust, therefore, that all efforts will now be concentrated on this object, and that wild and impracticable schemes for attempting to turn Russia out of Herat, or of taking possession of it ourselves, will be put on one side for ever; such schemes can only lead to enormous expenditure both of treasure and life, and to no practical results.

Let us examine our present Indian frontier, which commences to the south on the Indian Ocean near the seaport of Kurrachee, and ends on the north at Peshawar. Along this whole length, a distance of some 750 miles, runs the Suliman range of mountains, varying in height and ruggedness, and pierced by many passes, the two main ones being the Bolan and the Khyber, and joining the Himalayan ranges north of Peshawar. To the east, along the foot of these mountains, nearly for their whole length, runs a strip of desert; then comes a fringe of cultivation, then the river Indus, unfordable at any point from its mouths to beyond Peshawar, which it passes at Attock. To the west of this range, marking the Indian frontier between the Khyber and the Bolan passes, lies Afghanistan, with which country and the character of its inhabitants we are already too well acquainted, and we may here call to mind the remark of the great Duke of Wellington, that it was a country in which "a small army would be annihilated, and a large one starved." The above gives an outline of the physical aspect of our Indian frontier; the question now is, how can India be rendered secure from attack by the defence of such a frontier?

In the year 1855 the late General John Jacob remarked in a letter to the writer of this paper as follows:—"It seems to me that, if arrangements for the permanent defence of our north-west frontier be not speedily applied and manfully carried out, they will have caused the loss of our Indian Empire within the next generation of men."

He soon after proposed to the then Government of India that Quetta, on the approach to the northern entrance of the Bolan Pass, situated in Beloochistan, should be occupied and fortified by us, as we had a right to do under the terms of a treaty with the ruler of the country. Jacob's views were disregarded, and nothing was done towards carrying them out before he died in 1859, at which time he was still urging his warnings on the Government of India. In 1866, his successor in command of the Sind frontier again, on the plea of having maturely considered the injurious effects which were being caused along our frontier and in India itself by the continued advance of Russia, was of decided opinion that it was absolutely necessary that a position should be occupied in advance of our existing line of frontier, but so much with a view of attempting to stop the actual Russian advance, which would require a much greater effort, but with a view of being prepared to meet her with advantage on our side under any circumstances that might occur at some future time, at the same time again urging upon the Indian Government the advisability of occupying Quetta. But his views met with the same treatment as had been given to those of his predecessor, and the most formidable minutes were formulated from the Council Board at Calcutta against the proposal, one of its most distinguished members closing his remarks as follows:—"Neither the people nor the country have altered since 1838, and any one who knows Afghanistan will not hastily or partially compromise troops in that country or in Beloochistan without an adequate motive and on purely restless and visionary anticipations, which have in one case been signally falsified, and will in all probability be the same in the present instance."

I may here mention that there had never been any question of occupying any point whatever in Afghanistan. It was not until 1876 that the Government of India began to think that the ideas of General Jacob and his successor were not "visionary anticipations," and Quetta was occupied, and now represents what General Jacob called the "bastion of the front attacked," and which should be made by our Engineer officers as strong and secure from attack as science can effect. Running south from Quetta, of which it forms a part, is the plateau of Beloochistan, varying in elevation for a distance of 200 miles from Quetta to Kouzdar, of from 4,000 to 6,800 feet above the sea level, and connected with British territory by comparatively easy passes in friendly hands. Along this plateau we might locate our European soldiers in a salubrious climate, ready at a very short notice to concentrate at Quetta, which station would be by rail within twenty-eight hours of the seaport of Kurrachee, and within three weeks from London itself. This position would constitute our left flank defence, as no army of any serious dimensions could march towards India through the deserts of Mekran lying west of Beloochistan and extending to the Indian Ocean. We should now have to provide for the defence of the remaining 400 miles of the Punjab frontier between Mithencote and Peshawar, running along the foot of the Suliman range of mountains. On this line we ought, I think, to construct strong defensive works to command the debouchures of the numerous passes. Mithencote, Dehra Gazee Khan, Dehra, Ishmael Khan, Bannoo, Kohat, and Peshawar, the latter commanding the exits from the Khyber Pass, would probably be some of the points selected; behind this line we have the Indus river, nowhere fordable, and which in summer is very broad and rapid—in some parts during that season it has a width of from four to five miles. This splendid river might be patrolled by any number of iron gun and torpedo boats. Peshawar would form our right flank defence; and here, in addition to a fortress, we might construct a strongly intrenched camp, and with the railroad which has already reached to this point we should have the vast resources of Northern India at our command to meet any army debouching from the Khyber, while from the other extremity at Quetta we could draw *via* Kurrachee on the resources not only of India, but from England direct; in fact, we should have close at our backs all the material and resources which England and India could supply, and in addition those of our colonies. Under such favourable circumstances, I think we have only to remain cool, husband our vast strength, and in case of war let Russia do her worst. Now, let us analyse the position of that Empire supposing she possessed herself of Herat.

We certainly hear much of the power of that valley to maintain and supply an army for aggressive operations, but can its means of doing so compare in any way with those at the disposal of a defensive force, as I have endeavoured to point out? Even were Herat connected by rail direct with Russia itself, the power of supply would be very limited in comparison to that of England, with the assistance of our commercial marine, and our command of the sea. An attack on such a position as I have suggested we should hold on the frontier of India would require the detention at Herat of at least 200,000 men and 600 guns, for the advance, the line of communication, and reserves, and in addition hundreds of thousands of baggage animals, exclusive of camp followers. We must also consider the time that would be required for the concentration of such a force; it would then have to commence a march by Afghanistan, a distance of 500 miles through a poorly provided country. But having accomplished this, which would take some months—during which period, I hope, we should not be idle—in what condition would the Russian forces arrive on our border? And even supposing it possible for her to force a passage through the mountain ranges bordering our frontier, she would find the river swarming with all the latest inventions, in the shape of gun and torpedo boats, and an army on the opposite bank. I leave it to the imagination to picture what the feeding of such a vast host means in a country able only to sustain its own population. We will now suppose that Russia, in course of time, obtain full possession of Afghanistan. She would have a very poor country added to those already there, and at the same time a most turbulent and expensive one to govern. We know that her possessions in Central Asia already cost her a cruel annual drain on her treasury; the possession of Afghanistan would vastly increase it. She certainly would be conterminous with India, and we are warned that in such a position her intrigues might be dangerous to our existence as a governing power in that country; but is her form of government, or is it ever likely to be, so superior to ours as to lead the natives of India to wish for a change? I think not; but, on the contrary, from contemplating it from a nearer point they would cling closer to us, and a mutual feeling of self-protection would still further strengthen the ties of sympathy which the present crisis has undoubtedly drawn forth from all classes of our Indian subjects as well as from the independent princes both within and beyond our Indian Empire. Under such conditions, is Russia really to be feared as a close neighbour?

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33 Farringdon Road, London.

THE DEFENCES OF HERAT.

THE *Pioneer* writes:—Now that English officers are at last within the walls of Herat and are free to mark out its defences on a scale worthy of its importance as a fortress, we may well be excused for some anxiety as to how the fortifications, once made, will be held. Our aim, mainly, in planning the defences, inducing the Afghans to build them, and furnishing the guns for the walls is to guard against a *coup de main* which any adventurous Russian General commanding at Sarakhs or Merv, with a diamond-studded sword before his eyes, may seek to make. But it

court. It would be their duty to scrutinise the evidence produced by the prosecution very carefully, and then to say if they had any reasonable doubt as to its veracity. The two main questions which they would have to decide would be—(1) did the accused intend to kill the deceased, and (2) did he fire at his legs, believing him to be a thief? There was not a scrap of evidence to show that the accused had killed the deceased deliberately or in a drunken brawl. The jury, in arriving at their verdict, were not required to proceed on conjecture, as to what *possibly might have been*, but as to what had *probably* transpired. They could not, in the absence of reliable evidence, base their verdict on mere conjecture. Mr. Ghose, who had a bad case, had, like drowning man, clutched at a straw, and, without offering any evidence on the point, had at last deemed it his duty to say that the accused had deliberately shot the deceased in a drunken brawl. The learned pleader then concluded a very forcible, eloquent, and telling speech by drawing the attention of the jury to the evidence in the case, which he characterised variously as false, untrustworthy, and tutored, and absolutely unreliable.

His Honour, the learned Judge, then summed up, and, in dealing with the legal aspects of the case, said that causing death would be murder, unless it came within one of the three exceptions of section 300. In a case where there was no question of *intention* and where there was only a question of *knowledge* it had been held by one of the highest legal functionaries who had ever graced the Indian Bench, that causing death would not be murder, even if it did not fall within the exceptions unless it actually came within one of the several clauses of section 303, and a wiser head than his had said that where death is a probable result of the act done, the offence is culpable homicide not amounting to murder; but where death was the probable result of the act done, then the offence is homicide amounting to murder. If it was shown, to their satisfaction, that the accused wanted to shoot at the deceased's legs, then they could not find that there was *intention* to kill, as wounding a man in the leg did not show intention to cause death. Though it might be a probable result, it would not be the probable result. These were the legal points which they would have to consider on the charge of homicide in both its aspects; while with regard to the charge under section 304a, if they found that the prisoner fired his gun in the air without taking aim, then, and then only, could they find him guilty of causing death by a rash and negligent act. His Honour's own opinion was that the prisoner had greatly exceeded the power given him by the law, and it would be for the jury to say of what offence they thought he had been guilty.

The jury then retired, and after a short interval brought in an unanimous verdict of not guilty on the charge of murder; a verdict of guilty, by a majority of three, on the charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder; and a verdict of guilty, by a minority of two, on the charge of causing death by a rash and negligent act.

His Honor accepted the verdict of the majority on the second charge.

RUSSIA AND PRIVATEERING.

The perplexities of the present Anglo-Russian Crisis, involving as they do so many open possibilities, and depending for results upon *data* which it is very hard to estimate, must necessarily wear a double aspect to those who approach them from one side or the other. Especially is this so with respect to that part of the struggle which consists of maritime warfare. We do not, of course, mean that even the most pessimist of critics denies the enormous superiority of our Navy over that of Russia, or believes it possible that any ironclads of the latter Power will be able to keep the sea. Ironclads and torpedoes are the weapons with which the hostile Navies must contest *inter se*, and we do not suppose that even at St. Petersburg is there any idea of facing the Mediterranean Fleet with two or three second-class ironclads and "Popolkas." There is, however, another kind of maritime warfare, concerning which a portion of the Russian Press professes to entertain great expectations—expectations, we cannot help thinking, which, in the event of war, are likely to be absolutely falsified by the result. The aim of Russia, so far as maritime warfare is concerned, will naturally be to harass and destroy British commerce, and the suggestion is heard, not now for the first time, that the resources of her small Navy should be supplemented by issuing letters of marque to privateers. Russia, of course, was a party to the Treaty of Paris of 1856, and to the Declaration of Maritime Belligerent Rights which supplemented it; and the proposal to issue letters of marque presupposes, as an incident, that the provisions of that Declaration are to be repudiated. So far as England is concerned, such repudiation by Russia may be regarded by Russians themselves as a natural consequence of a declaration of war; and we will assume for the present that the Russian Government would be careful not to act on such repudiation to the prejudice of the other Great Powers who were parties to the Treaty of Paris. The real question is, whether, by any system of privateering, however direct a breach of the conventional law of Nations, Russia can reap any advantage over her powerful maritime adversary. We do not hesitate to say that she could not.

The Declaration of Paris, by which the powers and rights of belligerent and neutral maritime Europeans are regulated, consists of four important articles. By the first, "Privateering is and remains abolished." By the second, the neutral flag covers enemies' goods, except contraband of war. This was a concession by England of the principle of "free ships, free goods," which had been urged upon her by the Armed Neutralities of 1780 and 1800, but which she had steadily and uniformly rejected as contrary to the law and practice of maritime warfare for centuries. The first consequences of a repudiation by Russia of the Declaration of Paris would be the release of England from the second Article, so far as Russia was concerned. In other words, Russian private property would be liable to seizure and confiscation on board neutral vessels, without reference to any question of blockade or contraband of war. The third article of the Declaration, which exempts neutral goods though carried under a hostile flag, is a principle which England has always acted upon, though long rejected by the Continental Powers; and nothing Russia could do would alter the English practice in this respect. In fact, the English rule before 1856 was to confiscate enemies' property wherever found, and to restore or spare neutral property wherever found; and to this rule she would doubtless revert in the event of a Russian repudiation of the Declaration. It may be remarked, incidentally, that in the Crimean War, before the Declaration of Paris, both the French and English Governments, by declaration, waived part of their maritime rights. Had they not done so, neutrals would have fared badly indeed; since France at that time claimed the right of capturing neutral property in hostile ships, and England of course claimed to capture hostile property in neutral ships. If neutrals complained of a return by England to her long established practice of seizing hostile property under a neutral flag, the unanswerable reply would be that England was quite ready to abide by the Declaration of Paris, if Russia were held to it also; but that if neutrals wanted the privilege of carrying Russian property with immunity, they must bring pressure upon Russia to adhere to the Declaration, which only recognised the maxim of "free ships, free goods" in consideration of the abolition of privateering. So much for the Declaration of Paris, to which it may be incidentally remarked that the United States have never given their formal adhesion. But let us dismiss these considerations, and consider the question of privateering by itself. It is suggested that the prospect of gain would induce private enterprise in Russia to fit out cruisers to prey upon British commerce—in other words, to do that which the Russian Navy is incompetent to do. We do not, of course, contemplate the operations of any but Russian privateers, for the simple reason that privateering between those Powers who signed the Treaty of Paris is now piracy, and the crew of the first privateer under a Russian flag captured by an English ship would unquestionably be strung up at the yard-arm. We further leave out of consideration the notorious fact that, quite apart from the Treaty of Paris, the United States regard the fitting out of privateers in a neutral port as a breach of the laws of neutrality, and the same rule would *a fortiori* obtain with regard to those Powers who have adhered to the Treaty. Breach of neutrality or not, no officer or seaman of any nationality captured on board a privateer under Russian letters of marque could expect any sentence but the rope. The prospect of private gain must be golden indeed, to tempt adventurers to such a risk.

But let us further ask what that prospect really is. No doubt with so many English merchantmen on the seas, a Russian privateer, until her career was put an end to by our cruisers, might very well expect to make a few captures. What would she do with them? Where are the Russian ports into which she could take them, to convert the prizes into her golden reward? The question of admitting belligerent men of war, with their prizes, into a neutral port for temporary shelter is a perfectly different one, though even then there can be no valid sale unless and until the prize is carried into a port and condemned by a prize-court of the capturing Sovereign Power. Under certain restrictions, the regular navy of a belligerent Power may no doubt be so admitted. Not so with privateers, with or without prizes. Where are the neutral ports that will take in privateers, regarded by them and by England as pirates, and involve their Sovereigns in a breach of the neutrality laws, for the sake of gratifying the cupidity of private Russian adventurers? The forts and torpedoes with which Russia is labouring to protect her coasts may be sufficient to keep the English ironclads out of her harbours; but does anybody suppose that they will protect the passage of Russian privateers into them, and of Russian privateers encumbered with prizes? If the English Navy, ironclads and cruisers together, cannot effectually watch the few Russian ports which would be available for such a purpose, the English people are miserably deceived as to their first line of defence. We shall perhaps be told that the Russian privateer will, at any rate, be able to burn and destroy the prizes as fast as they are taken. Assume that he will, so long as he can keep the sea—but, in that case, where is the golden bait which is to tempt private adventurers into the enterprise? The risk of the yard-arm, for the contingent pleasure of burning an occasional merchantman, will hardly attract the capitalists who are invited to compete for this novel privilege. A regular cruiser may well find it profitable to do this sort of thing, because ships of a belligerent navy are not actuated by the mere desire of gain, and because capture only entails upon the crew the treatment of prisoners of war; but privateers have other motives, have a very different retaliation to dread. Nor is it quite easy to see how such a vessel is to keep the sea at all. Modern cruisers must coal somewhere, and where are the Russian coaling stations, in which her privateers will be able to obtain periodical refuge from the vigilance of the English fleets? If the advocates of Russian privateering are relying upon the use of neutral ports for coaling purposes, they are leaning upon a broken reed. No neutral Power that desired to keep out of the conflict could admit a Russian privateer into its ports for such a purpose. And if the Russian privateer is to rely upon her sails alone, her career is not likely to be a very prolonged or a very destructive one. On the whole, we have simply to say that the heroics of the Russian Press, when directed towards privateering, are not capable of inspiring us, with the smallest terror.—*Standard.*

THE NEW BRITISH PROTECTORATE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The Special Correspondent of the *Standard* with Sir Charles Warren, writing from Mafeking (Montsioa's country), says:—We have received the Order in Council which announces that her Majesty's Government have assumed the protectorate over the whole of the country lying north of Cape Colony, bounded on the north by parallel of latitude 22 deg. South, on the west by 20 deg. East longitude, and on the east by the border line of the Transvaal Territory. Now this assumption of supremacy means, if it means anything, that a hard and fast line is drawn round the territory of the Transvaal Republic, which entirely precludes the expansion of that country either now or in the future. The only point admitting of doubt in the order is that which limits the new territory to the East. Viewed on the map by the light of common sense, and judging by the trend of the north and northwest boundaries of the Transvaal, it would seem that our newly-acquired supremacy is to be established actually to the Portuguese territory on the East coast. It will be seen by the map that this places a narrow barrier between the Transvaal and those countries to the North, Mashunaland and Matabeleland, on which the Boers have lately been casting longing eyes. It is most important that this should be understood, both by the British public and by the Boers; and that it should be so understood as to mean that, once for all, England has declared that she means to hold the future of Central South Africa in her own grasp.

The Chiefs newly taken under our protectorate are Gasitsiwe, chief of the Bangoakotsi; Sechele, chief of the Bakwenas; and Khama, chief of the Bamangwatos. All these chiefs will, without doubt, heartily welcome our suzerainty, as offering them the most solid protection against the encroachments of the Boers. Gasitsiwe is not of much importance; Sechele is a chief of greater distinction, and is more especially important to us, as occupying a country absolutely necessary for us in the preservation of our trade route. But Khama is the man who is the really important factor in this new acquisition. Khama himself is a chief of singularly high qualities. An upright man, a capable ruler, and especially well-disposed towards Englishmen, he is one of the few bright examples among native chiefs in whom you find a really true-hearted gentleman. His tribe is large, but not what it once was. His country reaches from Sechele's border on the South, to west of Lake N'gami, to the Chobe, and almost to the Victoria Falls, in a north-westerly direction; while due North it is bounded by the Tati River, all the country to the north of that being under the dominion of Lobengula, King of the Matabeles. It is apparent, therefore, that it is all important to us that we should exercise a paramount influence in this country of Khama's. It is not intended, I imagine, that we should assume any rule in those regions, or interfere in the slightest degree with the usual order of things existing there. Nor is it, on the other hand, intended that we should simply carry out a dog-in-the-manger policy, and do just nothing. What we must do is this. We must check all those filibustering expeditions of which our neighbours the Boers are so inordinately fond, and, while not impeding the natural course of events, which takes place in the natural course of events, we must so regulate it as to endeavour to preserve to the nations their rights, while we establish among them a useful, law-abiding class of farmers, for whom we may look in the future for a considerable accession of wealth to our Cape Colonies, and indirectly to ourselves. The extent of the country thus taken under our care will, I think, prevent the Government of Cape Colony assuming the control of Bechuanaland so soon as would otherwise have happened.

FIGHTING CONVOYS.

The *Daily Telegraph* prints a letter from its correspondent at Suakim, in which he gives an account of the difficulties under which General Graham's convoys moved between the base and the advanced positions. One feature of those toilsome marches was the presence of "suicidal Soudanese," "professional fanatics," men who appeared to fight, not to conquer, but to die. They do not hesitate to attack in small numbers. "If not stretched out on the ground before they reach the square, they fling themselves upon our beyonets with a dauntless intrepidity that only voluntary martyrdom or madness can explain. Some men snapping their fingers, hopping and skipping, barking and grunting, would sometimes manage to come up within spear-length, but only to receive at the rifle's muzzle that death which they seem with such light hearts to seek." Here is the correspondent's description of one of these attacks: One of our vedettes suddenly comes upon the advancing mob. He is seen from the square to wheel round abruptly and gallop in. Another, and then another, at the same moment touches the enemy, and so all down the scouting line the warning passes. The bugles sound the halt; the square stands still; the rifles rattle as the troops face round, every man looking straight to his front at the bushes of thorn. There is half a minute of suspense, while the camels being pulled down on to their knees are grumbling. Here and there an officer is closing up the line. Then suddenly the bugles sound again; the word of command is passed on every side, "Prepare for the enemy!" sets the rifles clattering again. The staff ride into the square. Then a few seconds' lull, and then there bursts from the whole circumference of the charging Hadendowas, and in quick response our rifles answer with a volley. As hotly as they can pour it in our men let them have it, and the storm is furious for awhile. Just as they seem warming to it, and the fire from the square is slackening, the bugles sound the "Cease fire!" Crack! crack! goes an independent rifle here and there, and the attack is over. What are the results to the enemy? No one can tell. Not a man that showed himself escaped. Yet they seem few enough for such a fierce fusillade, these scattered men lying among the thorn-shrubs with their faces towards our square. Here is a group tumbled up together, and there is another. But, all told, not a hundred. What did they attack for? And how comes it that the main body, with such a splendid lead given them, did not follow? Everybody wonders whether there are any more, and if it is all over. Yes it is all over—for the present. The line of vedettes is moving forward again, the bugles sound the march, the rifles are sloped, and on we trudge again. At intervals—sometimes of a few minutes, sometimes of half-hours—the same scene is repeated, except that "the enemy" turns out to be only a single fanatic or a dozen. But in the bush you must argue from the one in sight to possible thousands unseen. So the single fanatic goes to the grave under a fire that would have exterminated his clan, and finds, it may be, an additional satisfaction in death at the hands of infidels from the fact that he fell under the concentrated fusillade of a whole battalion.

MR. ERRINGTON MISSION TO ROME.

There has been a good deal of discussion at Rome in reference to Mr. Errington's mission to Rome, and the subject was recently referred to in the House of Commons when Mr. W. Corbett asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs with reference to the following statement in *The Times* of the 28th of April:—"Our correspondent in Rome informs us that if the Vatican proceed and persists in nominating Dr. Walsh rather than Dr. Donnelly, who is patronized by the English Government, Mr. Errington, who is officially intrusted with the duty of settling with the Holy See ecclesiastical questions connected with England, will immediately leave Rome;" whether he would lay upon the table a copy of the instructions of the Government to Mr. Errington; and whether Mr. Errington's withdrawal from Rome would be followed by the declaration usual in such cases.

Lord E. Fitzmaurice.—No instructions have been given, so it is not in my power to lay them on the table of the House.

Mr. Sexton.—Having regard to the assurances given by the Prime Minister and by the noble lord himself in 1883, that a record would be made from time to time, and kept in the Foreign Office, of Mr. Errington's proceedings, is there any objection to laying on the table the record of 1883 of Mr. Errington's visit to Rome? Is any member of Her Majesty's Government in communication with Mr. Errington in respect of the vacant Archbishopric of Dublin.

Lord E. Fitzmaurice.—The record was kept for the information of successive Secretaries of State. (Laughter.) I stated, in reply to a question on June 11, 1883:—"No department of the Foreign Office will be charged with making and keeping the record of any correspondence with Mr. Errington. The record of it will eventually be placed in the archives of the Foreign Office for the information of successive Secretaries of State."

Mr. Sexton.—Would there be any objection to laying that record on the table?

Lord Fitzmaurice.—As it is stated that no department of the Foreign Office will be charged with keeping the record, and as I only represent that office, it is obvious that I am not in a position to reply to the question of the hon. member, at least now.

Mr. Sexton.—Is the present visit of Mr. Errington the subject of a similar record?

Lord E. Fitzmaurice requested that notice might be given of the question.

Mr. Healy asked whether it was proposed to retain Mr. Errington as Ambassador to Rome after the next general election. (Laughter.)

No answer was given.

THE HUMOURS OF PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.

The right of election in counties was originally in the householders and it is a remarkable fact that after the lapse of six hundred and twenty years from the first Parliament, the original right of which they had been so long bereft has been restored to the same class. But even the enfranchisement now made does not go to the full original extent, as the payment of poor-rates is a condition of the right to vote, while the payment of "scot and lot," as Church and poor-rates were termed, was not imposed till the close of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The original elective rights of the people in counties were gradually curtailed by the very representatives who had been chosen for their protection till, down to the passing of the great Reform Act of 1832, the qualification of country electors was confined to owners of property held in *freehold*, to the value of forty shillings yearly, which, as may be supposed, represented a much larger sum then than now. The representatives of the boroughs were elected by the free burgesses, that is to say, those who were householders therein, and had obtained the right of freedom by being duly admitted and sworn members of one of the trade guilds which existed in every incorporated town. The incorporation of a town took place by Royal Charter, whereby certain privileges, as to trading and others, were conferred on the townspeople, and the citizen could only be admitted to the full status of citizenship by serving an apprenticeship for a term of years with a freeman of the borough, or in some cases by being the son, or marrying the daughter, of a freeman. But so little was the privilege esteemed of being elected to Parliament, either for county or borough, owing to the toilsome journey to and unattractive residence in the metropolis, that not only were the members paid a considerable salary, but a positive enactment was passed to compel them to attend to, and faithfully discharge, the duties entrusted to them. It was during the long reign of George III., when, according to Walpole, "every man had his price," that the anomalies and absurdities of our electoral system grew into a shame and a reproach, and showed themselves as a gross excrescence on the free constitution of Great Britain. During that reign *three hundred and eighty-eight* peers were created, most of whom received the peerage, not for services to the State but for political jobbery in returning members to the House of Commons by voters whose qualifications were purely nominal, and for boroughs which existed as such only in the fervid imaginations of the lords of the soil. In one small place in Dorsetshire, for instance, we read of two hundred freeholds being split into two thousand, so that none of the so-called electors possessed as a qualification the thirteen-hundredth part of a sixpenny freehold! When such a large creation of voters was made, numbers flocked around the officiating attorney's office to have their names put into the parchments, in order that they might have a share in the general debauchery that accompanied the election. The poling went on sometimes for thirty or forty days. Voters were created up to the last moment, and general riot and disorder prevailed. While the peers had their own hereditary and unrepresentative House, they claimed and exercised a like privilege in regard to the people's House. Thus the Duke of Norfolk nominated eleven members, the Earl of Lonsdale seven, the Duke of Rutland, the Marquis of Buckingham, and Lord Carrington six each; or, in other words, five peers elected thirty-six members to the House of Commons! The system of bribery, especially in the smaller boroughs, advanced with enormous strides, and was considered a necessary part of nearly every election. So much so that an election for some, even of the very small, constituencies cost as much as £40,000. At Bridgwater one elector sold his pig for one hundred guineas, and another his parrot for the same amount, to one of the candidates, who never asked delivery of the purchase so made by him. At Wendover, in Buckinghamshire, the townspeople rebelled against their political overlord, the Earl of Verney, and agreed among themselves to return two members for the consideration of £6,000. A gentleman, accordingly, came from London on the day of election for appointment, a mile outside the town. They asked him whence he had come, to which he replied, "From the moon." They then asked, "What news from the moon?" He answered that he had brought with him £6,000 to be distributed among them by the borough agent. The money was forthwith handed over, distributed at the rate of about £60 per head, and the moon's two candidates were duly elected! In Maidstone, where the price of votes was regulated by the well-known law of supply and demand, at one election it was found that a very few votes would turn the scale, and that about twenty voters remained undecided. Messengers were despatched in search of them, but neither in house nor shop could they be found. At last the proverbial "little bird" whispered their place of concealment to one of the canvassers, who, on going to the spot indicated, found the missing twenty secreted in a hayloft, with the entrance barricaded, and the ladder drawn up inside. He beseeched and prayed them to come down, but they only would do so on his agreeing to their immediate demands, and matters having accordingly been satisfactorily adjusted, they marched to the poll and returned their paymaster by a majority of votes! But it was not only by money payments that votes were secured throughout the country, but by appointments to sinecure offices under Government, and places and pensions for the electors and their friends. A pocket borough was considered to be worth about £3,000 a year to the patron, that is £1,500 for each seat; and would it be believed that it was actually urged that on these wretched boroughs being swept out of existence the proprietor should receive compensation out of the taxes, at the rate of £1,500 for each borough? Occasionally, but not often, the indweilers in these boroughs rebelled against the tyrannical nomination of members by their landlord and had to suffer for their temerity. One instance will suffice. The town of Wendover, in 1768, a temporary revolt took place, with the result that all who thus voted contumaciously were instantly evicted from their houses, and obliged to squat in huts and tents for six months; and only after the expression of extreme penitence and sorrow were they, with some exceptions, restored to their homes. As a marked contrast to this conduct, although not analogous in point of time or circumstance, is the event recounting the case of an earl in the west of Scotland who, sometime after the passing of the Reform Act, summoned the tenants to his castle and told them how he would vote. He was met by a body of tenant farmers, whom we shall call Mr. P., boldly told his lordship that he had no right to dictate how they ought to vote, and on the morning of the election marched early to the poll, and voted directly against the nominee of their landlord. Mark the result. Shortly afterwards the railway was being made through part of the earl's lands, the value of the ground to be taken to be fixed by arbitrators. The case will mark his sense of the independence of character of Mr. P., appointed him as arbiter on his behalf, and continued the farm to his wife and daughters after his decease, at a much lower rental than could easily have been obtained for the farm from others.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

THE REVOLUTION IN SPANISH AMERICA.

The *New York World* publishes the following despatches from Panama, giving on account of the progress of the revolution in Spanish America:—

Panama, April 3,—The revolution which has been raging in Spanish America since November last has added to its list of bloody occurrences the worst of all. It has been previously described how Gen. Santo Domingo Vila was sent from Bogota, the capital, to command the national garrison here and how he was thus able to insinuate himself into the Presidency of this State. The outbreak of Gaitan and his capture of important seaports followed. At this time Gen. Vila, as commander of the army of the coast, left for Carthagena with the majority of the Panama garrison. In the position of President, which he abdicated for his military post, he left Dr. Pablo Arosemena, and as commander of the troops Gen. Gonomia. President Arosemena on refusing to make a forced loan in order to pay troops was induced to resign and Gonomia, though without men, proclaimed himself "Civil and Military Chief" of the State. Rumours of approaching strife were prevalent and an attack was feared on account of the weakness of the garrison. Gen. Aizpuru, a former President of the State, had established a camp at Farfan, a little village on the beach, three miles from the city, and finally attacked the city itself. He soon withdrew, however, on learning that the Prefect of Aspinwall, with all his soldiers and police, had left that city for the scene of conflict. The departure of the Prefect from Aspinwall left the Atlantic port of the Isthmus destitue of any representative of either State or National Government. A certain lawyer named Prestan, a notorious character, immediately took possession of the barracks and prison, and procuring the arms there stored seized the town. He fortified his possition against possible attack, and levied heavy forced loans on his many personal enemies, at the same time declaring that he was acting for himself, and would refuse to recognize either Government in Panama, and that furthermore foreign consuls and men-of-war should recognize his authority in the port as legitimate. This decclaration greatly excited all who had any business with the so-called Government and the friction with United States Consul Wright and Mr. Connor, the agent of the Pacific Mail Company, was especially alarming.

Prestan soon gathered about him a motley crowd of renegades of all nationalities, desperate enough to attempt any crime whereby they might reap some profit.

The men were armed with various weapons, most of them having rifles and shotguns. Prestan succeeded in maintaining a show of order among his men, and held the town in thorough subjection through absolute terror. Consul Wright and Capt. John M. Dow, the well-known General Agent of the Pacific Mail Company, were put under arrest by Prestan for refusing to consent to the delivery of some ammunition which had arrived on the 29th.

Prestan made several attempts to gain possession of the munitions of war, and finally succeeded by threatening to shoot his prisoner unless the goods were delivered. At this time the troops sent to attack Prestan met him marching away from the city with his prisoners, and in the engagement that ensued Prestan was defeated and obliged to retire to Colon while the prisoners escaped. About noon on the 30th an attack was made on the town by the men from Panama numbering some one hundred and twenty, and a heavy fire ensued. The scene in the town beggars description. The houses were entirely constructed of wood, and the flying bullets pierced them as if they had been card-board, while the streets were filled with the terrified populace. As soon as defeat to Prestan was certain, fires in the town began to spring up. It was asserted that Government house, which was the first fire started, was fired by Prestan's own hand. A strong wind which was blowing at the time aided the progress of the fire, and it soon spread in every direction. A pandemonium of fire robbery and shooting ensued, and misery was scattered everywhere. Many fled to the ships and some to the new town lately built by the canal company, while others took refuge in the few houses which escaped burning. These houses numbered but twelve in all and were exclusively owned by the canal company and the Panama Railroad Company. The United States marine and sailors, as well as troops from the English gunboat Lilly, rendered great assistance to the sufferers by the fire and captured many of the plunderers. All caught red-handed were tried and on the following days shot. In this way fifty-eight people, among them some believed to be innocent, were killed. In the conflict immediately pr eceding the fire there were many killed and wounded, and their bodies, now burned and charred, yet encumber the streets. There were besides a large number of prisoners taken, the number on good authority being estimated at 400. Of these 100 who were regarded as the worst rebels were placed on board a steamer and carried out into the bay, where the entire 100 were thrown overboard and drowned.

The loss occasioned by the fire has been excessive. The heaviest falls on the railroad and canal companies and the Royal Mail Company. It will be felt most, however, by Individual owners, many of whom are poor men.

Much desultory fighting has certainly taken place in the interior, and many lives have been lost. Gaitan, who has charge of the revolutionary forces, is closely besieging Carthagena. His shells have been terribly destructive, and the greatest distress prevails among the inhabitants. All are homeless and many are starving, and their greatest relief has been given by the American and English men-of-war.

Panama, April 17, via Galveston.—It is reported that Popasan has again fallen into the hands of the rebels. Many radicals are being imprisoned at Buenaventura, contrary to the conditions of the surrrender. The Government troops at Buenaventura are mutinous. Communication across the Isthmus is uninterrupted. The health of the American troops continues excellent. A rumor prevailed here that 100 rebels had been drowned at Colon. Inquiry fails to confirm the report. The Colombian forces are not proceeding against the city of Panama, being without transports at Buenaventura. Gen. Aizpuru is acting with great moderation, restraining his followers and trying to conciliate the foreigners. The rumours circulated here that Aizpuru threatened to burn Panama are without foundation. Mails and passengers are arriving from Carthagena. A large number of troops are marching on that city from the interior, but are making slow progress owing to bad roads. The Panama Railway Company is repairing its wharves as fast as possible. Wharf No. 1 is advanced far enough to allow three steamers to discharge, while wharf No. 4 can accommodate two steamers. The Royal Mail Steamship Company has done nothing yet towards restoring its wharves. The passengers disembark in small boats. Gen. Santo Domingo Vila, who was president for a short time during January, is expected to arrive on the Isthmus soon to attack Panama City. Meantime everything is quiet.

THE REVISED OLD TESTAMENT.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and the other members of the Upper House of Convocation assembled in the College Hall, Westminster, together with the lower House, to receive from the Revision Company the revised version of the Old Testament.

The primate said the occasion was the most striking in the annals of the English Church. They were met to receive the translation brought to the utmost perfection to which our scholars could bring it.

The Bishop of Winchester thanked God that this great labour had been brought to a conclusion. What the judgment of the Church would be they could not say; but he commanded the Revised Old Testament to their kind consideration and forbearance.

The Bishop of Bath and Wells said, in presenting to Convocation, and, through Convocation, to the Church of England, and generally to the Church of God, the fruit of the fifteen years of hard and continuous labour in this revised version of the authorised translation of the Old Testament, he thought he was not wrong in saying that a desire to have it in a new and distinct and intelligible form had been the invariable accompaniment of all revivals of religion in the Church. It appeared to him that in this 19th century there had been such remarkable movements in religion that it was almost inevitable that there should be such an improvement of the authorised version of the Holy Scriptures as might be made under the somewhat altered circumstances of the time. It was quite impossible that in the 270 years which had elapsed since the authorised version was published that they should not have fresh knowledge by which to improve the authorised version. With regard to the principles on which the translation proceeded, they had to bear in mind that the book would have to be read by a great many who were not highly educated, and therefore it was necessary that it should be in clear and intelligible language, and the revisers had endeavoured to carry out that object.

The Dean of Canterbury said it was a striking thing that so few of those who began the work should remain. After paying a tribute to the scholarship of those members of the company who had died, the Dean expatiated on the amendments which had been made, explaining some and justifying others. In one case they had sacrificed sound sense for the sake of 'people' in the plural. The word "people" in the singular belonged to the Jews, and "people" to the Gentiles. Therefore, if they preserved the word people, which the revisers of 1611 had carefully and deliberately endowed the sense of the prophecy in which "peoples" were brought into contrast with the Jews.

Archdeacon Harrison said the Old Testament Revision Company held 85 sessions, and finished in June, 1884. These sessions, of about ten days each, comprised 792 days of six hours at a sitting. The labour was truly great, but it was ungrudgingly given. (Cheers.)

The Bishop of Winchester.—I now present these Bibles to your Grace as President of the Convocation of Canterbury, and to your Lordship the Prolocutor of the Lower House (cheers).

The Bibles thus presented were large books in two folios fitted with brass locks.

The Archbishop said he thought a vote of thanks should be accorded by Convocation to the Revisers, and if the Lower House would send such a vote to the Upper House it would receive the Bishop's hearty concurrence. His respect for Convocation prevented him consenting to the publication of this Revised Version until it had been presented to Convocation. In order to meet that necessity the publishers had, at much inconvenience, caused two copies to be completed for this purpose. (Cheers.) The actual publication of the work would be on the 19th of May, when it would be sent from Paternoster-row to all the railway stations for distribution throughout the world. It would be strange to contrast the publication of this revision with that of the 1611 version. In that year three MSS. copies were sent from Oxford, Cambridge, and Westminster to the King's printer, who issued it as if it was an ordinary book. The members of the two Houses of Convocation would receive their copies on the same day as the book was published to the world. (Cheers.)

The Archbishop and Bishops then retired.

The Lower House, on the motion of Canon Dayman, seconded by the Dean of Hereford, unanimously resolved—"That this House presents its hearty thanks to the learned Revisers of the Authorised Version of the Old Testament for the unwearied labour and singular diligence which they have expended during many years in the weighty task entrusted to them by Convocation. We desire to express our gratitude to Almighty God for permitting so important a work to have been executed at this time, and we pray that it may be blessed by Him to the increase of the knowledge of His Holy Word by His people.

The House shortly afterwards adjourned.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By H E the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's Office,
Head-Quarters, Poona, May 22.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the fol'owing appointments:—

Personal Staff—Lieut R Southey, S C, Wing Officer, 5th N I, to be Aide-de-Camp to Lieut-Geni Sir R Phayre, Comdg Mhow Divn, vice Capt R Phayre, York, Rezt, resigned.

24th N I—C Tritton, Offg Wing Officer, to be Wing Officer.

Lieut-Col R Bythell, S C, is placed on general duty, Poona.

It is notified that the undermentioned officer has been seconded for the service on the Staff:—

Lieut R Southey (Wing Officer, 5th N L D Aide-de-Camp to Lieut-Geni Sir R Phayre, C B, Comdg Mhow Dn.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that the following posting of Royal Artillery officers have been made:—

1st Brigade—Lieut A T Cuming, to E Baty, and Lieut A D Maclean to F Batty.

2nd Brigade—Lieut H Chance to A Batty, C R Buckle to C Batty, H H Rodger to E Batty, G J L Berry to F Batty, and G A Cardew to D Batty.

4th Brigade—Lieut W R W James to A Batty.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence, 20th Regt N L I—Lieut W W Bastiscome, S C, from 18th to 22nd April 1885, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The brig Magbool, 205 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Chittagong with a general cargo.

The schooner Constance, 129 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Mandvie with a general cargo.

The Hall Line steam-ship Eden Hall, 2,363 tons, Captain A B MacDougall, cleared on Saturday last for Kurrachee with a general cargo.

The steam-ship Calipso, 1,022 tons, Captain P. Merza, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Jeddah (12th May) with a cargo of 48 packages specie.

The steam-ship Gleadow, 1,431 tons, Captain James O'Neill, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Cardiff (22rd ult.) with a cargo of 2,329 tons coal. She is consigned to the Captain.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Arabia, 674 tons, Captain W. H. Rothwell, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachi with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. W. Stark, Mr. Sayed Alli, Mr. Osmaun Fray, Mr. Abdoola Nussar, Mr. H. F. Ruding, Mr. Ahmed bin Haji, and 60 deck.

The B. T. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Agra, 1,235 tons, Captain W. A. Sanderman, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Calcutta, (25th April) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs Rohde and child, Mr Crawford, Mr and Mrs Fergusson, two native ladies, and one gentleman, and 27 deck.

The Anchor Line steamer Nubia, Captain P. G. Knox, from Glasgow (April 22,) Liverpool April 29, Port Said May 9, and Suez May 10, arrived in the harbour on Saturday last. She brought the following passengers:—Colonel E. H. Thomas, Miss Thompson, Mrs. Stewart and infant, Mr. H. Moore, Mr. R. Sadler, Mr. Hatch, Miss Hatch, Mr. and Mrs. Swinburne, and Mr. G. H. Blathwrayte.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	From
23	Gleadow (s)	O'Neill	Cardiff, April 23.
	Agra (s)	Sandeman	Calcutta, April 25.
	Nubia (s)	Knox	Liverpool April 26.
	Calipso (s)	Mirza	Jeddah, May 12.
24	Amphitrit (s)	Lagspauete	Hongkong, May 1.
	Prinz Alexander	Eckert	Newport, April 21.
	Sunbeam (s)	Bono	London, April 19.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
23	Royal George	Gardner	Rotterdam.
	N'zama (s)	Schwedler	Zanzibar.
	Eden Hall (s)	MacDougall	Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances on Saturday last:—

Brig Magbool for Ahmed, Nacoda, Chittagong.
Schooner Constance, Nacoda, Mandvee.
Steamer Arabia, Rothwell, Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—

Steamer Mark Lane, for Trieste and Venice.
" Calypso, for Trieste and Venice.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
17	Knight of the Garter	Gordon	Liverpool, Jan. 17.
	Elliot	Mackay	Bombay, April 25.
18	Maharaja (s)	Edge	Rangoon, May 7.
19	Calcutta (s)	Keighly	Rangoon. May 11.

DEPARTURES.

May 17.—Steamer Sirdhana. Ship Queen of Scotts.
May 18.—Steamer Pemba. Ship Glengary.
May 19th.—Ship Erins Gem.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

May.		
18	Dunphaile Castle	Natal.
19	Clan Macintosh (s)	Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

May.		
18	Duke of Buccleuch (s)	London.
	Chupra (s)	Bombay.
19	Pesha wur (s)	London.
20	Asia (s)	Rangoon.

DAILY IMPORTS.—May 23.

From London.

Altonower s—5 cases paper, Abdool Hussan Kikabhai.
T viot s—8 cases glassware, Abdoolally Tayebally; 21 cases matches, E Samsoodeen; 2 cases gin aware. Messrs W Fischer and Co; 10 cases printing paper, Byramjee Furdoonjee; 12 cases soap, the Mezagon Spinning and Manufacturing Co; 56 casks beer, J Framjee.
Sutlej s—8 packages stationery, H R Hajee Dawood; 7 cases medicine, N V Currance
Brindisi s—12 cases printing paper, M A M Surufally.
Ancona s—50 cases brandy, Messrs Warden and Co.
Gwalior s—19 packages medicine and other sorts, Cooper, Madon and Co.

From Liverpool.

Clan Cameron s—4 packages glassware, K Tharoo.

From Trieste.

Berenice s—1 case jewellery, P Putanjee.

From Antwerp.

Sorrento s—100 cases composition candles, K K Rudumsey.

From Marseilles.

Sutlej s—1 case real metal, Rockoff watches, M Adomjee.

From Genoa.

China s—4 cases saffron, R Ludha.

From Bordeaux.

Wistow Hall s—3 cases claret, Phipson and Co.
China s—76 cases brandy, N I Sawson; 317 cases brand

THE HÔTEL MÉTROPOLE,

LONDON, ENGLAND.

ONE OF THE FINEST AND MOST COMFORTABLE HOTELS IN THE WORLD SITUATED IN NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE, WHITEHALL PLACE, AND TRAFALGAR SQUARE, AND OCCUPYING ONE OF THE BEST POSITIONS IN LONDON, WILL BE OPENED FOR THE RECEPTION OF VISITORS THE FIRST WEEK IN JUNE, 1885. APARTMENTS MAY BE SECURED BY LETTER OR TELEGRAM ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY,
THE HÔTEL MÉTROPOLE,
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"LOUIS" VELVETEEN

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"The favourite and most fashionable Material of the day."

The Wear of every Yard is Guaranteed
By the Manufacturer, and every yard of genuine bears the name
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The strictest examiner may try every test of touch and sight without discovering that these are other than the Genoa velvets which they so closely resemble, while the peculiar arrangements resulting in the fast woven pile enable them to stand interminable and rough wear, which would ruin real velvets at four times the price. For Costumes and Trimmings it is unequalled, and in fact for all purposes in which Silk Velvet may be used we specially recommend the "LOUIS" VELVETEEN.

"LOUIS" VELVETEEN. FOR HOUSE DECORATIONS & UPHOLSTERY THE "LOUIS" VELVETEEN

Is most effectual, both on account of its durability and beautiful appearance, and is admirably suited for Curtains, Table Covers, Screens, Sofa Cushions, and for covering Bookshelves, Brackets, &c., &c. For NEEDLEWORK also this Velveteen offers great advantages, as it can be procured in so many shades, and is easy to work upon—soft, rich, velvety, and durable. The "LOUIS" VELVETEEN offers a most useful material for artistic decorating at little cost.

EVERY YARD OF THE GENUINE BEARS THE NAME "LOUIS."

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YORKSHIRE RELISH?

IF NOT, DO SO AT ONCE!!

When the Col. Sahib asked what there was for Khana, the Khitmatghar answered, "Acha Khanah Sahib, Morghee Cutlets aur Yorkshire Relish."

It is just what you want to enable you to relish your food in India, especially in hot weather and when camping out.
With either Cold or Hot Meat, Poultry, &c., it is incomparable!
If you go to England, you will find it is the most popular Sauce of the day.
Over 6,000,000 Bottles sold Annually!
Instruct your Khansamah to obtain it, and you will be delighted with the piquancy of the Soups, Stews, Curries, Bhat and Morghee Cutlets.
The Bawarchi uses, and prefers Yorkshire Relish to all other Sauces.

SOLD BY ALL STORES & RETAIL MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

IN BOTTLES AT 6d., 1s., & 2s. EACH.

It is one of the most celebrated of the well-known Household Specialties of

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co., OF LEEDS.

YORKSHIRE RELISH—used by every class in India.
YORKSHIRE RELISH—a household word in every Bungalow & Camp.
YORKSHIRE RELISH—known all over the Indian Empire.

Warranted pure and free from any injurious ingredient.

This Cheap and Excellent Sauce makes the plainest viands palatable, and the daintiest dishes most delicious.

The most cultivated culinary connoisseurs in India have awarded the palm to the YORKSHIRE RELISH, on the ground that neither its strength nor its piquancy is overpowering, and that its invigorating zest by no means impairs the normal flavour of the dishes to which it is added. Employed either as *naturel* as a fillip to Chops, Steaks, Game, Salads, or Cold Meats, or used in combination by a skilful Bawarchi in concocting Soups, Stews, Ragouts, Curries, or Gravies for Fish and made dishes.

Sold in Bottles, 6d., 1s., & 2s. each. Prepared by GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., LEEDS, ENGLAND.

Sole Wholesale Agent for India: F. T. ATKINS, ALLAHABAD, N.W.P.
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CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

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HIGHEST PRIZE AWARDED AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, AND THE ONLY SUCCESSFUL ICE MACHINES THERE.

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MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. are prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for the establishment and starting of ICE FACTORIES in any part of India, such Contracts to include the whole of the Ice Machinery, Engines, Boilers, &c. Free Delivery on the spot. Also Fixing, Starting, and Working the Ice Machinery, in full operation for one month, or longer period. MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. in these cases undertake all trouble and risks, and bind themselves to hand over the Plant in complete working order as a going concern.

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	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
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Gent's Dressing Gowns	Rs. 10 to 25 0	Ladies' Straw Hats trimmed	8 0
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Chairs, strong and light	Rs 8 to 12 0	Marine Soap per tablet	0
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Flannel Shirts	each 8 8	Gent's Undervests	each 2 0
Cellulaid Collars	each 0 12	Gent's Seamless Socks	doz. 3 0
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Coloured Kid Gloves.
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WE guarantee our WHISKIES to be distilled from MALT ONLY. They are PURE, MILD, and AGREEABLE, and entirely Free from Essential Oils and other impurities—too often found in Common Raw Grain Spirits of inferior quality.

12½ per cent. Cash. Rs. as.			Credit. Rs. as.
21 0	FINE HIGHLAND MALT	"Scotch Whiskey"	24 0
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THE Wines of Germany are more astringent in character than are all other Wines, and in hot weather very refreshing.

Sparkling Nonpareil Hock	Rs.	43
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Still Hock. Liebfraumilch	Rs.	33-12
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MARSALA.

Virgin Wine, the finest ..... Rs. 16-12 per doz.

Sicily being Volcanic its soil abounds with sulphur, the vines are impregnated with this powerful medicinal agent; hence the Wine possesses remarkable blood-purifying properties, free from acid, and most pleasant.

MADEIRA.

Black Capsule	Rs.	37-12	per doz.
Red	,,	32-8	,, ,,
Blue	,,	24-0	,, ,,

In 1852 a disease—the Oidium—destroyed nearly all the vines and prices became prohibitory, but recent immunity from this scourge has allowed stocks to accumulate, and low prices are now current for this excellent Wine.

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GALVANIZED IRON ROOFING & SHEDDING.
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IRON BRIDGES, PORTABLE RAILWAYS, Fixed and Portable
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For Railway and general purposes.
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To whom all communications should be addressed.

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ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c., for a lump sum, or on commission. Special Financial facilities afforded to approved parties.

(We have erected and successfully started several excellent-going Spinning and Weaving Mills in different parts of the country, and our Mr. Alcock has in addition been the responsible adviser throughout in the erection, starting and working of many more.)

Manufacturers of all kinds of cast and wrought iron work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Gates and Railings, Road Rollers kept in stock. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our works some of the largest and heaviest tools in India, and have extended and improved our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Gerders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

Importers of Machinery, Agents for Linen and other Belting, the "Kerlew" Patent Oil Gauge Apparatus, Baird's Sight Feed Lubricators, etc.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated Valvoline Cylinder Oil, and specially prepared Valvoline Ring Sinning Spindle Oil (a trial solicited).

Plate, Bar and Angle Iron of the largest sections, also Diamond and Silver Steel, and Engineer's Stores and Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

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Secretaries and Managers.

Works and Offices—Mazagon.

P. VUCCINO AND CO.,

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INTERNATIONAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION

PRIZE MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE.

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VIEWS of BOMBAY, AJUNTA, KARRACHI, MAHABLESHWAR, etc., etc. Also a number of revolving Portrait Albums, Cabinet Box Albums and more Stander Frames of different sizes.

PURE BORDEAUX.

"HOW OFTEN have I wished that the patients coming from a Dispensary or Hospital Room could have a bottle of such Wine, instead of the filthy mixtures, contaminated with methylated spirit which the infernal ingenuity of wholesale chemists supply at low rates."—*Vide the Author.*

Net Cash Rs. 10·0— doz. bottles. Rs. 12·0—2 doz. ½ bottles.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS.

CHOLERA PILLS

CERTIFICATES.

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure to give this my written testimony as to the great value of your Cholera Pills. My second daughter aged six, got cholera about 4 a.m. on the 20th August, 1881. As I had no faith on the allopathic system in the treatment of this disease, I would not call in Dr. Rahim Khan, Khan Bahadur, my family medical adviser, but cause the child to be treated by my friend Babu Jogobhundhu Sen, an amateur homœopathic practitioner of some repute. The disease rapidly took a serious turn; no medicine would avail, and about 7 in the morning the child was in the collapse state. Dr. Birj Lal Ghose, Rao Bahadur, who out of friendship came to see me at that moment, pronounced the case hopeless. At this critical time some friends who had gathered round me advised me to try as a last resource your pills which had earned a name by curing some neighbouring patients. You were kind enough to come over without delay, and the medicine administered about 8½ a.m. Purging and vomitting ceased almost immediately after, but no other sign of improvement was apparent till the evening. I strictly followed your injunction, and gave the child nothing but what you had directed. Dr. Birj Lal once more came in the afternoon and was still incredulous. But thank Heaven, the child gradually rallied, and was pronounced out of danger by the next morning. Your medicine was not given a second time, though the sago diet and the boiled medicinal water were continued for three days together. The child passed a natural stool on the fifth day, the first time since she was out of danger.

I firmly believe that your pills are wonderfully efficient in cholera. As you would not charge anything for them or your attendance, even your enemies cannot ascribe to you unworthy motives for administering the same.

Accordingly I am always ready to give my testimony for what it is worth, and you are at liberty to use this letter in any way you please.

Wishing you well,
Yours faithfully,
Lahore College, 19th April, 1882. S. B. MUKARJIE

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RS. 150.

ON receipt of Rs. ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY we send to any part of India free of all expenses one of our celebrated

18 CARAT GOLD LEVER WATCHES

Key winding, ¾ plate, in either open, hunting, or ½ hunting cases.

A better, stronger and better article cannot be bought for the money, and this watch is unquestionably the best value in India.

The same watch keyless Rs. 175.

"Sent on approval to Customers up-country, who must however return the watch if not approved by return mail."

To make the above a complete and most suitable present we offer to add for the sum of

RS. ONE HUNDRED ONLY

A fine Hall marked 18-carat gold Albert chain of any current pattern, with bolting and not weighing under 4½ tolas.

Each of above watches is sold in a beautiful velvet case with sufficient room for the largest gold chain.

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STONE'S LGA LIGHT GRAVITY ALE

Specially brewed to meet the present demand for light Ale.

STONE'S BASS' INDIA PALE ALE

(AS HITHERTO SHIPPED)

May be obtained of all the principal dealers in India.

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THE GREAT REMEDY

For HEADACHE, SEA or BILIOUS SICKNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, LASSITUDE, LOW SPIRITS, HEARTBURN, and FEVERISH COLDS. Prevents and quickly Relieves or Cures the worst form of TYPHUS, SCARLET, JUNGLE, and other FEVERS, PRICKLY HEAT, SMALL-POX, MEASLES, ERUPTIVE or SKIN COMPLAINTS, and various other altered CONDITIONS of the BLOOD. "It

"SAVED MY LIFE"

"for the Fever had obtained a strong hold on me. In a few days I was quite well."—Extract from letter of C. Fitzgerald, Esq., Correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* in Albania, referring to

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE.

In praise of which the Testimony of Drs. Morgan, Turley, Stevens, Carr Jackson, and other eminent medical gentlemen, has been unqualified, as to its possession of most important elements calculated to restore and maintain Health with perfect vigour of Body and Mind.

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Dealers in Bottles, at various prices.

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COTTON CHECKS FOR JHARAN SUITS AND LIGHT HORSE CLOTHING.

A VARIETY of the above are now available 40 inches wide.
Samples post-free on application to
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STUDIO OPEN DAILY
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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yards single Rs. 15, double Rs. 20. The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

MAHOMED BAWKER & Co.,
33 and 35, BELLASIS JUNCTION ROAD, BYCULLA

BEG to announce that they have RESUMED their old BUSINESS of IMPORTING for SALE ARAB and PERSIAN HORSES, and secured the Agency of the well-known All bin Amer and other leading Horse-dealers.

The Public are invited to inspect the above Stables, which now contain a large number of valuable Arab Horses, and amongst them splendid specimens of Hunters, Chargers, and Racers.

(COPY TESTIMONIAL.)

This is to certify that Mahomed Bawker Khan has been for many years engaged in the importation of horses from the Persian Gulf for the Bombay Market, that the British Government has had very extensive dealings with him in the purchase of Horses for the Mounted Corps of the Bombay and Madras Armies, and that in their dealings he has uniformly given satisfaction.

By order of His Excellency the Governor-in-Council,
W. F. MARRIOTT, Lieut.-Col.,
Secretary to Govt., Military Dept.
Bombay Castle, October 23, 1861.

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SUCCESSORS TO
P. GRANT AND SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
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PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
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PER DOZEN, RS. 33 CASH.

The delicate flavour and fine bouquet of his Brandy, combined with its great age and purity, have long caused it to be a favourite with the public, and the rapidly increasing demand proves the estimation in which it is held.

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TREACHER & COMP'Y
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		Rs.	a.
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, matured for medicinal use, 15 years old	per doz.	54	0
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, the celebrated "Heart-Labelled Brandy," as above	„	33	0
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CALCUTTA AND SIMLA,
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We keep a very large Stock of Scarf Pins and Rings of a great variety of designs, of a simple, or fanciful, sporting, grotesque, and expensive character. We illustrate a few of the leading patterns now in vogue.

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Gold Scarf Slide, with Spring. No. 440. Rs. 35. No. 556. Rs. 75. Ring of Turquoises (or Pearls). Gold Scarf Pin, set with a Pearl. No. 442. Rs. 35. Gold Scarf Slide, set with Pearls. No. 445. Rs. 55.

Gold or Silver Horseshoe Cigar-Cutter Charm.

This elegant novelty is designed to be worn attached to the watch chain, to which it forms a handsome appendage. It has a spring compressible action, and two steel blades.

In Gold ..... Rs. 22.
In Silver ..... Rs. 10.

The "Wealemefna" or Charm Measuring Instrument.

The above instrument will measure with accuracy any distance from point to point, either in a straight line, or whatever curve or shape the space may be, and can be worn as an ornamental appendage to a watch chain.

In Gold ..... Rs. 50.
In Silver ..... Rs. 22.

Bombay, April 27th, 1885.

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SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR INDIA.

PER DOZEN. CREDIT. Rs. 58.

SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE EXTRA SUPERIOR
MOËT & CHANDON
ÉPERNAY.

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AND

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WHITE DRY SPARKLING SILLERY
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PER DOZEN. CASH. Rs. 49.8.

The produce of Messrs. MOËT & CHANDON'S Vineyards of over 2,000 acres in the most renowned districts of Champagne.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA—CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

CHRONOGRAPHS & RACING WATCHES

MANUFACTURED BY

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MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, have pleasure in acquainting their numerous Constituents that the Chronographs and Racing Watches enumerated here below are in every respect RELIABLE, DURABLE, and THE MOST PERFECT TIME-KEEPERS EVER MADE:—

Best value obtainable anywhere, Rs. 125 net cash.

In case, with spare glass spare main spring, and a 2-years' guarantee.

The Illustration represents one of our Keyless Hunting Chronograph Watches in sterling silver case. The long seconds hand is an independent one with three actions, *viz.*, starting, stopping, and flying back to zero, all of which are effected by a pressure on the button projecting near the figure 12 of the dial. The escapement is a lever one fitted with COMPENSATION balance, so as to keep accurate time in ANY climate. Price, net cash ... ... Rs. 125 0
The same works in crystal case. Net cash 110 0
A large collection of high-class Chronograph Gold Watches always in stock, varying in price from Rs. 510 to 750 0
Watches with Chronograph hand at the back, of a cheaper quality, each at Rs. 75, 85, and 95 0
We are ready to exchange any of the above if, on receipt, not approved of. Repair executed by the most experienced Workmen at very low prices.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & Co., BOMBAY, invite attention to their importations of MUSICAL BOXES. They have been manufactured to special order, and will be found to be excellent in mechanism, musically correct, of rich tone and of beautiful finish. All boxes are of rosewood inlaid with lock and key.

BENGALEE AND HINDOSTANEE NATIONAL AIRS.
SINGLE-AIR MANUAL BOXES.
Playing "Taza bhee Taza" and other Hindostani Tunes, each Rs. 5.

In Rosewood Inlaid Box, with Lock, Playing 6 Airs. Length 18 in.; Width 8 in.; Depth 6 in. Rs. 120.
Taza bhee Taza.
Gaiboree.
Hilli Milli Punnya.
Denga Chale Ayore.
Kia Hoga Bhala Jance.
Ragince, Kumbaj.

Playing 4 Airs only as above. Size 13 in. by 6¼ in. by 5 in. Rs. 80.

6 Airs, Size 13 in. by 6¼ by 5 in. Rs. 80.
Ragnee, Saranj.
Ragnee, Bhoirabee.
Ragnee, Kaffee.
Ragnee, Jhinjotee.
Ragnee, Bhoirabee.
Ragnee, Kawalee.

6 Airs, Rosewood Inlaid Case. Size 17 in. by 9 in. by 6 in. Rs. 70.
Bhairabi.
Ragini Purabi-Gonri.
Kalangra.
Sankara Tangla.
Kunjhit.
Bhup Kalyan.

6 Airs, Rosewood Inlaid Case. Size 17 in. by 8 in. by 5 in. Rs. 60.
Ragini Saranga.
Ganra Saranga.
Ragini Iman-Kalyana.
Ragini Saratha No. 2.
Pilu Barane.
Ragini Behage.

8 Airs, Rosewood Inlaid Case. Size 17 in. by 8 in. by 6. Rs. 80.
Ragini Bhupalia.
Kambaja.
Ragini Surata Yatha.
Ragini Bihoash.
Chhaya Nata.
Bhup Bibhas.
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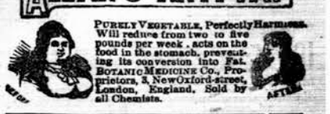

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